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Dec 27/09

SOUTHERN TRUCKERS GUIDE

1909

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO

BIRMINGHAM - ALA

Monthly Calendar of Operations for the Market Gardener and Farmer.

When and What to Plant

This Calendar is given to aid the amateur or beginner. It should be borne in mind that these recommendations apply mainly to the latitude of Birmingham, Ala., and ought to be varied according to locality.

January—Now time to sow such seed as Tomato, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Cauliflower, in hot beds or cold frames for plants; Potatoes may be planted, as well as extra early Peas and Onion Sets; a good time to work and fertilize your land.

February—Plant Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Onion Sets, Salsify, Carrots, Celery, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomato, Radish, Early Corn, etc. In fact all the hardy things should be planted. Snap Beans may be planted in some localities; a good time to sow Grass Seed, Oats, etc.

March—A very busy month with every one, especially the private and home gardener, while the professional or market gardener has most all of his stuff planted. Most anything may now be planted, such as Melons, Beans, Cucumbers, Turnips, Mustard, Collards, etc. Grass Seed may still be successfully planted. Bed your Sweet Potatoes.

April—Time to plant Field Corn; in fact, all kinds of field crops, such as Millet, Sorghum, Cotton, Peas, Melons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Stock Beets, Jerusalem Artichokes, etc. A good time to put out Asparagus Roots.

May—Time to plant Pole Beans, Limas, Okra, and all other things that have been overlooked. This month should be mostly occupied in planting successions of most all vegetables.

June—Not much is planted this month except for late use. The wise gardener, however, makes a succession of plantings of most everything—Cabbage, Collards, Beets and Ruta Bagas are largely planted this month for late use.

July—If you have not sown Turnips you should do so at once. Sow Winter Cabbage, Collards, Spinach, Kale and other winter green crops should be planted. Fall crops of Irish Potatoes should now be planted. Late crops of Early Corn have plenty time to make roasting ears.

August—This is the great Turnip planting month, and the proper time to plant most all vegetables for fall use, such as Spinach, Kale, Winter Radishes, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, Snap Beans, Early Peas, Winter Cabbage, etc. Potatoes for spring seed are often planted this late with success.

September—Continue to plant such things as will have time to mature before frost—Winter Radish, Kale, Spinach, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, etc., are not affected by the cold nights in October, and will do well. Now getting time to sow fall grain, such as Turf Oates, Clover, Rye, Barley, Grass Seed, etc.

October—Continue to plant Spinach, Winter Turnips, etc., and by all means think about the subject of sowing something for winter pasture.

November—Plant Onion Sets, Clovers, Grasses and Grain.

December—If you wish to be early, this month is the proper time to sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato and Egg Plants for early settings.

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PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY.

Name.....	Postoffice Order.....
Postoffice R. F. D. No.....	Stamps
County.....	Express Money Order.....
State.....	Check.....
	Date

AMOUNT.....

All small garden seed are delivered by us at prices in Catalogue, so when you order these with heavy stuff to come by express or freight deduct 10 cents per pound. Beans, peas, corn, farm seed and other heavy stuff require extra remittance for postage at the rate of 10 cents per pint, or pound, and 15 cents per quart, that is, where no special price is quoted by mail postpaid.

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The Southern Trucker's Guide

Published by

Amzi Godden Seed Co.,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Established 1857

This is our fifty-second year in business and that we have been successful is witnessed by our phenomenal growth.

Starting in a very modest way our business now occupies one of the largest warehouses and stores in the entire south and we are better equipped in every way to serve you in seeds of every description and particularly "Seeds for the South" than any house in the country.

To those who are not yet our regular customers we wish to say "Our Standard Varieties" are well known to every trucker, farmer and gardener throughout the south and we shall introduce only such new varieties as we know, by actual trials, to have merit in the south.

We are not, however, satisfied with what has already been achieved. Progress and quality are our aims and while our success is in a large measure due to the continued patronage of our friends, we want to extend this circle of friends to every state and town in the south and we know we can please you in every particular.

We thank you for your many courtesies and we stand ready at any time to rectify mistakes when they occur and in every way merit your patronage.

Seed by Mail

The seed business is the logical mail order business for the reason that only years of experience and large expenditures can bring together a stock of seeds that cover the various conditions that are met with in the South or any other section.

The small dealer can not accumulate these stocks, neither can he afford to carry the same.

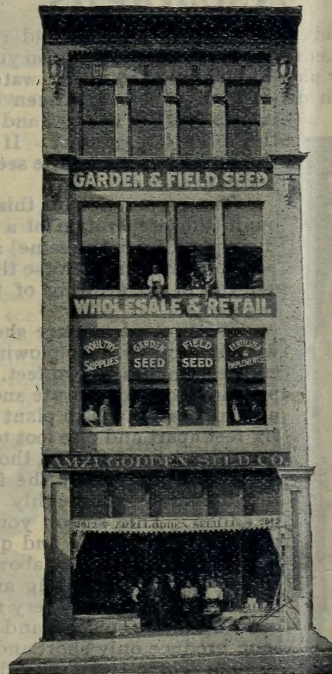
Our list is large, and suitable varieties for any locality can be had.

Our experience and advice are at your command and we invite your correspondence.

Our prices are shown and goods to the weight of four pounds can come to you by mail.

By special arrangement, heavier shipments travel by express at 20 per cent. less than ordinary merchandise rates.

To insure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by remittance covering same.



Our Retail Store
2012 First Ave.

SEED INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION.

★ FEB 24 1909 ★
RECEIVED

Answered
C. O. D.

We would not advise any one to order seed "C. O. D.," because we will not fill such orders unless enough money is sent to pay express both ways in case the goods are not taken out of office; besides, it is more expensive to the purchaser, as he has to pay the express company for returning the money.

How to Send Money.

If your office is a money order office remit by postoffice order. If your office is not a money order office send your remittance by registered mail; or, if you have an express office, an express money order will do. We will not accept bank checks except on Birmingham banks.

We Pay Postage

or express on small garden seeds. The purchaser should not overlook the fact that we deliver; that is, pay postage or express on all seeds in this catalogue at prices quoted, except such heavy seeds as peas, beans, corn, onion sets, field, farm and grass seeds, forage plants, bulbs, plants, etc. These latter items have the postage quoted under each heading, which must be added to your remittance. As to our responsibility we refer you to the commercial agencies or any bank or business house in Birmingham.

Warranties.

Seeds of the best quality often fail to germinate by reason of improper planting, weather conditions, etc., in fact, most failures are from disregard of necessary conditions, and since these conditions are so varied and so far beyond our control, it is impracticable for us to in any way guarantee crop results, and while we exercise every care in reason, Amzi Godden Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they sell, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.



Artichokes.

Jerusalem Artichoke—This variety is reproduced from tubers, which resemble potatoes in shape, etc., but are far more prolific, producing in some localities and under favorable conditions from five to six hundred bushels per acre. They should be planted in rows from three to four feet apart and from one and one-half to two feet apart in the rows. If so planted, eight to ten bushels of tubers is sufficient for one acre. The plants mature in the early fall, and the same cultivation and fertilization as given potatoes will more than please you in their returns. You should plant some for hog food, as it surpasses any root crop for this purpose.

They may be left in the ground for the hogs to harvest or dug and used in winter, but as a rule are poor keepers, and as their planting season is from December to March, we especially request early orders, as we can not keep them for late use. We ship artichokes in good condition and can not be responsible for delays in transit or damaged condition on arrival. Price per bu., \$1.50.

French Variety or Green Globe—This variety is reproduced from seed and is quite different from Jerusalem artichokes, being grown for its edible flower buds, which much resemble asparagus when properly cooked. This variety is very popular as a vegetable in Europe and is truly a delicious dish, and as it does very well in this climate and is easily grown it deserves to be more widely known and cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Asparagus.

For the ordinary garden, we advise the use of two-year-old roots or crowns, as these can be secured cheaply, and you get immediate results instead of a two years' wait from seed.

If seed is used, however, they should be immersed in hot water to soften and hasten germination; they should then be sown in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinned out to six inches apart in the row and thoroughly cultivated and weeded the following summer. If this has been thoroughly done, the following spring the seedlings may be transplanted to the permanent bed.



The preparation of this permanent bed should be thorough (the preparation of a bed for two-year-old roots and their planting is the same) as asparagus is a gross feeder and poor preparation is worse than useless and serves to discourage you in the growing of this excellent and easily grown vegetable.

Well rotted manure should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil by deep plowing and subsoiling to a depth of eighteen inches to two feet. There are a number of ways of planting both for private and commercial use, but for home use the best way is to plant to a depth of four inches in rows six feet apart and one foot to fifteen inches in the row, after the crowns have started, thorough and frequent cultivation is very essential. Early the following spring a mulch of well rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with wood ashes, should be added. This season your cuttings may begin and from this on the quantity and quality of your crop will greatly increase. A mulch as above described, added each fall and spring aids in fertilizing and keeping the shoots long and tender and is, in fact, very necessary as the crowns gradually grow up to the surface, and unless so covered each year will soon produce only short and tough shoots or tips.

For commercial use the above directions will answer except that a small plow may be used for making a narrow ridge. The crowns may then be carefully spread over this ridge about twelve inches apart. A second row may be planted about eighteen inches from this one and the plants set alternately. A large plow may then be used to throw a furrow over this double row, covering the crowns to proper depth. Skip eight feet and plant another double row, etc. This allows the use of a wagon in mulching and greatly cheapens cost of cultivation.

Price of Asparagus Roots—By mail, postpaid, doz., 25c. By express or freight, per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6. Special price in large quantities. We can supply asparagus roots from October to April.

Asparagus Seed—Seed may be planted in rows in early spring, and allowed to mature plants. The roots from these plants can be taken up and set out in early spring year following. Directions should be followed as above.

Conover's Colossal—In our experience this is the most reliable sort, stalks being very large and thrifty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Palmetto—A very large and prolific sort, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Columbian Mammoth White—A very large, fleshy, pure white sort, very showy and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Beans, I

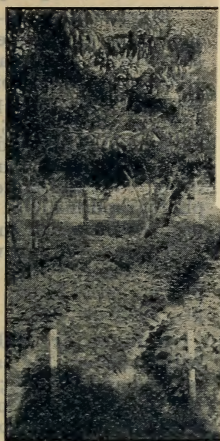
How to Grow—

Beans are legumes, and for this reason the popular idea is that they do not require a rich soil.

While they are able to supply their needs in nitrogen, any soil deficient in the other elements of plant food will not produce a maximum crop. Hence, the use of good soil and fertilizers, coupled with proper cultivation, will more than pay for the extra expense and trouble.

A pint drills sixty to seventy feet; a bushel is used for one acre for horse cultivation. For hand sowing one and one-half bushels are required one acre.

Write for pamphlet on the subject. P one acre package, \$1.50. Full directions in



GREEN PO

Early Mohawk—The first early; very young; grows tough with age; seed large, \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Extra Early Refugee—Qualities and characteristics earlier in podding; pods round and tender, qt., 25; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



EARLY RED VALENTINE.

Yellow Six Weeks—Early and very hardy; large vine growth with large leaves; prolific; pods long, flat and straight, of good quality young; seed long, light yellow, dark eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Extra Early Round Yellow Six Weeks—This variety is very similar to Long Yellow Six Weeks, but pods are shorter, fleshy and nearly round, remain tender longer and are a week to ten days earlier podding. One of the best. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Early Red Valentine—The standard early round pod; hardy, prolific; pods the standard of excellence in every way. We recommend it to everyone. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Hopkins' Strain of Improved Valentine—This strain has become the leading bean planted for market. The texture of the pods is the equal of the Red Valentine, but are longer, straighter, and more prolific; vines more vigorous and a great drought resister. In the Southern trucking districts this bean is the great favorite. Our stock is the true round podded, Canadian grown, and we know it to be the best. We can furnish them to you in sealed sacks, "The Mark of Quality," if desired. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Best of All—A popular Southern sort for home use; pods extremely long, tender and almost stringless and of excellent flavor; matures early. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

THAT IS PLANTED

; early and stringless; seed similar to Val-
shipper. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu.,
\$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Black Valentine—This bean is certain
to become the leader with the truckers.
In our trials this year this bean outclassed
all others in every point; vigorous growth;
the most beautiful pods of any variety,
straight and round; the earliest bean in
existence; will produce beans in thirty-
six days from sowing, as proven by our
trials. We illustrate a single spray from
photograph made at our trial grounds this
past season which shows its superiority in
every way. A new variety, but a winner
sure. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk.,
\$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid,
pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Refugee or 1000 to 1—A standard
with truckers for late planting; round
podd and prolific; the main crop sort.
Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.
By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Dwarf White Navy—The best white
variety for shelling; vigorous, prolific,
semi-runner; the best for market shelled;
pods usually contain six beans. Price:
pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.
By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This
variety is well named; early and string-
less, even when nearly dry; pods thick
and uniform, medium long. Will perhaps
outyield Valentine, but is not so good a
drouth resister. Excellent for home use.
Seed large, brown, dark eye. Pt. 15c;
qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail,
postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Known
in some sections as Giant Stringless Val-
entine. Said by some to be earlier and better than Valentine. Our trials, however, show no supe-
riority other than length of pods and absolute lack of strings. An excellent sort. Pt., 15c; qt.,
25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid,
pt., 25; qt., 40c.

BLACK VALENTINE.

entine. Said by some to be earlier and better than Valentine. Our trials, however, show no supe-
riority other than length of pods and absolute lack of strings. An excellent sort. Pt., 15c; qt.,
25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid,
pt., 25; qt., 40c.

Godden's Extra Early Prolific—This vari-
ety as nearly approximates perfection as any
bean yet brought to our notice. We have made
exhaustive trials the past two seasons before
naming and offering this excellent variety and
we think it is destined to become a favorite
sort. Vine growth vigorous and hardy, resists
cold and unfavorable conditions. Pods long,
round, absolutely stringless, coming to bear in
forty to forty-five days, remaining tender
until nearly dry. Very prolific. An ideal
extra early market variety. Price: Pt., 20c;
qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, post-
paid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

REMEMBER—We are the largest hand-
lers of Beans in the South. The leading
sorts we can sell you in any quantity, from pints to car-loads. We furnish most of the
truckers and truckers' associations throughout the South. If you use or contemplate using
a large quantity write for special prices.



GODDEN'S EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC.

THE MARK



OF QUALITY

Wax Podded Beans

We handle wax beans in car lots and we call your attention to our wide variety. We solicit quantity orders from large planters. Samples on application.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax—This variety is very popular with Southern planters; of vigorous growth and almost entirely rust proof; pods long, straight, flat and of excellent quality; seed long, purplish black. We recommend this variety for any purpose. Price: Pt., 15; qt., 25; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Dwarf German or Prolific Black Wax—A very early dwarf growing variety; will stand close planting; very prolific; pods medium length, stringless and nearly round, of creamy white color; seed small, oblong, solid black. Price: Pt., 15; qt., 25; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Davis Kidney Wax—This variety is extremely hardy and quite productive; the standard market sort; its hardiness allows very early planting; a good shipper; pods long and tender; seed long, clear white; can be used dry for baking. Price: Pt., 15; qt., 25; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Hodson Wax—A new variety, but when this variety becomes known it will supplant all others for every purpose. In comparative trials of fourteen varieties of wax beans the past season, it easily stood first. This variety came to pod in seven weeks and was loaded with the most beautiful, long, flat, but very fleshy pods, absolutely stringless. The vine growth is very vigorous and foliage dense, giving the pods a creamy color that makes this variety easily marketed at the best prices. You should try Hodson Wax. We predict a great future for it. Seed long and round, yellowish brown, mottled with red, similar to Valentine Green Pod. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—One of the popular sorts in sections where wax beans are grown for shipment to Northern markets. Pod long, flat and broad, of good texture, and almost transparent. To those who have planted this variety we need to say little except that our stock is excellent, and we recommend it for a market variety. Seed large, flat, blotched with purplish brown. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Flageolet Wax—This variety is of vigorous growth, bearing enormous twisted or curled pods; measures up fast and a good shipper; seed very large, flat, of a dark purplish color. Price: pt. 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



HODSON WAX



"ALABAMA GOLD."

Our new Wax Bean, "Alabama Gold." This excellent bean we offer for the first time in our 1909 catalogue. Exhaustive trials have been made in different sections of the country, and under widely varied conditions and the unanimous report from all trials is that "Alabama Gold" is of the very best type of wax bean. Its superior qualities are its very vigorous growth, its enormous yield and the size and quality of the pods. This bean is medium early, pods long, straight and slightly flattened, stringless and of that creamy color so desirable in wax beans. This variety is rarely, if ever, afflicted with rust, and resists unfavorable conditions better than any other variety of wax beans, making it very desirable as a market sort. A trial will convince you of the merits of this bean. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Success with Wax Beans is very easy in the South. All varieties should be better known. Their flavor is fine. Try some this spring. At least try "Alabama Gold." None Better.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Keeney's Rust Proof—An improved golden wax of the best type; enormously productive and heavy plant growth; pods long, pale yellow; an excellent kind; seed large and white, speckled with dark brown. Price: pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Refugee Wax—An old but deservedly popular sort; early and prolific; seed similar to Refugee Green Pod, yellowish purple, spotted with black. Price: pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—A medium early variety; very prolific; pods long, round and stringless, light yellow; a long season variety; seed long, slender and black. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Valentine Wax—This variety is very early; pods thick and good quality; seed similar to Valentine Green Pod. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



GOLDEN WAX.

Golden Wax—This old standard sort is too well known to need description; one of the best. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.


Golden Eyed Wax—A standard market sort, of good quality; very prolific; seed round, white, with golden yellow eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—A fine round wax podded sort; pods slightly curved; very light yellow color, fleshy and of good quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

We wish to call attention of truckers to the profitability of growing Wax Beans. They usually command a higher price, and in the Northern markets sell well when green pod sorts are a drag on the market.

OUR \$1.00 BARGAIN COLLECTION

To Your Address Postpaid.

This collection we offered last year for the first time. It became so immensely popular that we offer it again this year. There is enough seed for most home gardens and the varieties are the best we know of.  This collection cannot be changed.

½ Pint Early Valentine green podded bunch Bean, the best bean grown.....	Price 15c	1 Paper White Stem or Head Collards.....	Price 5c
½ Pint Texas Pole Bean, the best green podded pole bean in existence.....	Price 15c	1 Paper White Spine Cucumber, the best sort for slicing.....	Price 5c
½ Pint Alaska Peas, the best and hardiest early bunch peas in catalogue.....	Price 15c	1 Paper Godden's Early Cabbage Lettuce, the finest headed sort you ever saw.....	Price 5c
1 Qt. Onion Sets, something every garden ought to contain.....	Price 15c	1 Paper Large Curly Mustard.....	Price 5c
1 Paper Birmingham Early Beet, the earliest best blood-red turnip beet.....	Price 5c	1 Paper White Velvet Okra.....	Price 5c
1 Paper Birmingham Favorite Cabbage, the best early large flat sort.....	Price 5c	1 Paper Large Sweet Pepper.....	Price 5c
1 Paper Winter Cabbage (Savoy) just as hardy in winter as Collards.....	Price 5c	1 Paper Birmingham Radish, a long red sort with white tip, the best of quality.....	Price 5c
		1 Paper Mammoth White Bush Squash.....	Price 5c
		1 Paper Godden Early Prolific Tomato, the earliest and most prolific sort on earth.....	Price 5c
		1 Paper Spring Turnips.....	Price 5c

This Collection at Catalogue Rates figures \$1.35. We mail it to you for \$1.00.



Pole Beans

Culture—Pole beans, to give the maximum crop, should have a good loamy soil, and thinned out to eighteen inches to two feet according to style of support. They may be planted at two weeks' intervals for succession from March to September.

Texas Pole—This variety is without a peer as a pole bean. In fact, it is preferred in many sections to any other variety, pole or bush. We can not praise this bean too highly, as it possesses every quality that makes up a desirable variety. We reproduce here a cut from a photograph of a single spray which conveys an idea of the enormous clusters in which the fruit is borne. The seed are very hardy, germinating quickly under nearly any condition. Vine is of vigorous growth and requires good support. The pods, under favorable conditions, attain a length of ten to twelve inches, are round, stringless, very tender and remain in this condition until nearly dry. Seed long, light brown. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Crease Back—This variety is also known as Fat Horse, by reason of the deep crease in the back of the pod; the seed are small and clear white; is very hardy and of extraordinary vine growth; pods borne in clusters of three to five pods usually, but set close in the vine, making it in general a very desirable variety; can be grown in corn if planted when corn has made a good growth, otherwise the vine growth is too heavy. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

White Dutch Case Knife—This variety does not make such a vigorous vine growth, the leaves are large, making it a desirable variety for corn hills; the pods are long and flat, irregular in shape and size; seed large and flat, creamy white. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Red Speckled Cut Short—One of the best for corn field planting; prolific round pod sort; pods short, containing, usually, five beans; vine growth medium, leaves small; seed small and have the appearance of having been cut short off at the ends, covered with red spots. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg—This is a fall variety of corn field bean, making a fairly vigorous growth of vine; leaves large and of light green color; pods short, containing four to five large beans; pods, as they grow old, become striped with red. The quality of this bean is excellent, either in the pods young or as shelled beans when nearly mature. Seed round, large and speckled with red. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

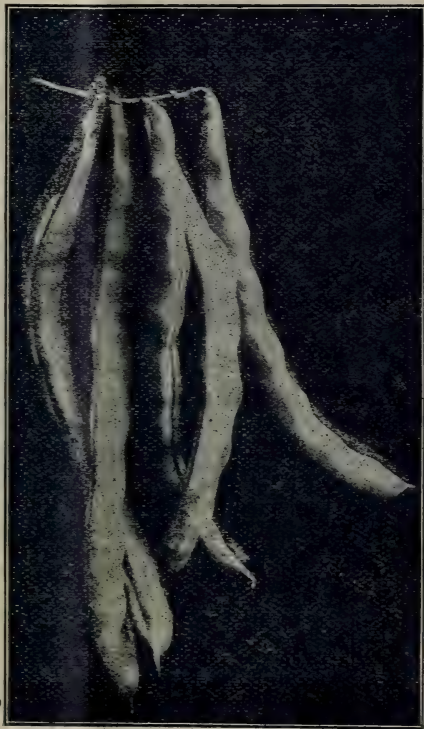
Mammoth Horticultural—The description of this variety is similar to Horticultural except that it is larger in every way, viz: size of pod and seed, growth of vine, etc. Pods of this variety are splashed with red, even when quite young. A superior variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 45c.

Southern Prolific—A good Southern variety and very prolific; pale green pods of medium length; of medium vine growth; leaves large; fruiting in clusters of five to eight pods; excellent quality when young; seed small, oblong, varying in color from light to dark brown. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Lazy Wife—A late variety, but of excellent quality; fruits borne in clusters; pods average six inches in length; very fine flavor; round and stringless; seed large, round and clear white; a fine variety for use dry. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Golden Cluster Wax—An excellent early wax podded pole bean; large clusters of from three to six pods; flat and crumpled in appearance, but of good flavor; seed large, flat, dull white in color. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 40c; qt., 65c.

German Wax Pole—A round podded, productive sort; later than Golden Cluster Wax; pods straight and round and of medium length. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



TEXAS POLE.



Lima Beans

Dwarf Varieties.

Cultivation—The growing of Lima or Butter Beans requires the same preparation as for green beans. They succeed best, however, on a sandy loam. The small seeded varieties do best in the South, the large seeded varieties bearing sparsely, and are poor drouth resisters. The Lima Bean can not be planted so early as green beans and must be planted thinner in the rows, as the pods must have light and air for development. Don't fail to loosen up tight soils by the use of manure or other humus producing agencies, as they will not give maximum crop otherwise.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

Burpee's Bush Lima—This is one of the best of the large seeded Limas; the quality is the best, but like all large seeded varieties it can not resist drouth and must be planted early and in good loamy soil. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50 By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Jackson's Wonder Bush Lima—A comparatively new variety that has given satisfaction wherever used and especially in the South; growth is vigorous and possesses ability to stand considerable drouth; the pod is almost as large as the large limas, the bean being between the small and large seeded varieties in size; prolific. We recommend it. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Henderson's Bush Lima—The best of all types of Limas for the South; it is extremely early. Our experience with Limas fixes our belief that this variety stands without an equal for our climate. Habit: Stocky, vigorous growth, very dark foliage with small leaves; very prolific and comes to bear early; pods short, containing three to five beans; continues to bear until frost; first crop borne low on the plant, second higher up and so on until, on good land, they make a growth of eighteen inches. A money maker, sure. Seed small, round, flat and white. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Tall or Running Sorts.

There are a number of people who prefer the running varieties of Lima or Butter Beans. With this in view we here offer several of the best sorts. Pole Limas make a very vigorous growth and should have strong supports. A fence is sometimes used to good advantage. They must have a good loamy soil and not be planted too early, as the large seeded sorts rot easily in cold, damp soil. We especially recommend the Carolina or Small Lima for the South.

Carolina or Sieva Limas—The true Southern butter or Lima bean; seed small, oblong, white; the best running sort for the South; very prolific; drouth resisting, and in all the best of its kind. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

King of the Garden—A very vigorous, large podded sort, coming into bearing medium early; large pods, containing four to five large beans; very prolific under good conditions. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Large White Lima—The standard large pod sort, late; pods large; beans of good quality; a good drouth resister. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Godden's Mammoth Lima—This sort is very large seeded; in fact the largest in existence. It makes a wonderful vine growth and under good conditions does very well in the way of fruiting. Pods usually contain four or five beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



Lima Beans are a very profitable crop. They sell well either shelled, green or in the pods or as shelled dry beans. We especially recommend that you plant Henderson's Bush of the dwarf sort or Carolina Lima in the tall.



Beets

Beets to produce the maximum crop should have a loose loamy soil, which has previously been well fertilized and pulverized until as fine a seed bed as is possible to make is established. Sow in drills fourteen to eighteen inches apart; thin to four inches in the row. Can be sown from February to October in open ground. Also in hot-beds in November and December for transplanting; although transplanted beets invariably have a thick, woody neck. We recommend open ground culture in the South. One ounce sows eighty feet of drill, or six to seven pounds per acre.

Birmingham Early—We illustrate a field of this variety, and in comparative trials this sort was far earlier than any other variety.

Small, narrow, dark leaves. The favorite variety in the Birmingham market. Beet very smooth, slightly flattened, round or turnip variety. The best variety that we have ever offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

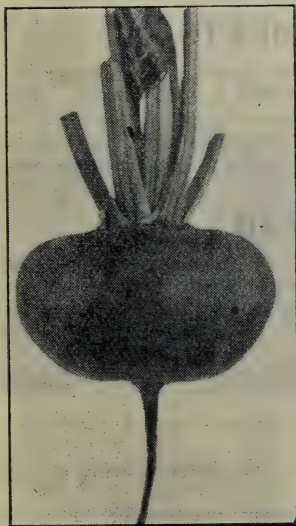
Early Dark Turnip—One of the hardest varieties on our list. Early, dark, globe shape; of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dewey's Improved Blood Turnip—An improved strain of turnip beet. Dark, globe shaped; large leaved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian—This is one of the finest extra early beets in existence. We illustrate a single beet of this variety, which in our opinion, after exhaustive trials, is the ideal beet. Similar to the old Egyptian, but greatly improved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Bassano—A light colored variety, having dark rings through the flesh; early; very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Detroit Dark Red—This is the darkest beet on our list. In most Northern markets it is the most popular main crop sort. Very early; small leaved; sweet, and in fact one of the most desirable varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.



STOCK FIELD OF BIRMINGHAM EARLY BEET.

Extra Early Eclipse—This sort in some localities is very popular. It is very early, globe-shaped variety; leaves are medium size; flesh is dark crimson in color, having rings of white; very sweet and close grained. We recommend this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Crimson Globe—A medium early; tops small dark; flesh rich crimson and exceedingly rich and tender. The shape is beautiful, and is almost smooth and slick. It brings the top price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Blood—This is a long-rooted late sort, making a part of the growth above ground, very sweet and fine grained. Leaves small and dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Half Long Blood—This sort is similar to Long Blood in quality, but is only half-long. The best winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—This is a delicious vegetable, and deserves to be more widely cultivated. Does well in the South. The leaves are used as a salad. The thick, tender ribs the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

There is a vast difference in the quality of roots obtained from domestic and imported beet seed. The European countries have developed beets and beet raising to the highest standard of excellence.

We offer only the very best quality of imported French grown seed.



Stock Beets or Mangels

For the successful cultivation of mangels, it is better that the soil should have been thoroughly cultivated and fertilized for the preceding crop. However, if you find it necessary to use ground that has not been so treated, carefully incorporate your fertilizer, as an uneven distribution produces an unsatisfactory crop. The seed should be sown early to avoid drouths. Sow in drills from twenty to thirty inches apart, using from twelve to fifteen pounds of seed per acre. After the seedlings have become thoroughly established, thin to from eight to ten inches in the row. The thinnings can be used to transplant additional space. Mangels should be thoroughly cultivated when young and up until they begin to ripen, which condition is indicated by the drying up of the leaves. They should be harvested at this stage, as additional cultivation induces new growth, which lessens their feeding value, which is measured in the amount of sugar they contain. Mangels reach their best feeding stage after having been dug awhile. They are very acrid when first gathered and will badly scour cattle. When gathered, pile in heaps, care being taken not to bruise the roots. Cover with straw and let stand for a few days, covering the whole with earth. A succession may be sown and even two crops may be made in this climate. Use the best seed. We offer but few varieties, but these have been proven to be the best in the South.



LONG RED MANGEL

Chirk Castle Mangel—This is one of the largest varieties we have ever seen growing around Birmingham, and has been known to attain the weight of 58 pounds, but our soil does not produce it so large, averaging usually from 10 to 20 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Golden Globe Mangel—A large yellow, globe-shaped variety, producing a very smooth, even shaped root of excellent quality; is finer grained and not so woody as the longer sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Mammoth Long Red Mangels—This is the standard and most widely cultivated variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Golden Tankard—The best yellow variety; cylindrical in form; small leaved; very uniform in size and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

SUGAR BEETS

Lane's Improved Sugar—An excellent white sugar variety; very productive; small leaved; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Klein Wanzleben—The standard sugar producing variety; an enormous yielder; contains eighteen per cent. sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

BROCCOLI

This vegetable is very similar to cauliflower, the main difference being that the heads are slightly more divided. It has the advantage of being able to resist extremes of temperature better than cauliflower. Sow in spring, transplant and cultivate as cabbage.

Walcheren—The hardest sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This vegetable belongs to the cabbage family, growing two feet high, the stem being covered with miniature heads resembling cabbage.

Perfection—A good Southern variety; sprouts two inches in diameter; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Half Dwarf—The plants of this sort do not grow so tall as other sorts; is very hardy and stems are very prolific, are covered with small cabbage-like heads of excellent flavor. Break the larger or top leaves down in fall to allow small heads to develop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Cabbage

The cultivation of Cabbage is attended with such varied conditions in the different sections of the country that no fixed rules or methods can be given. We have prepared Bulletin No. 3, which we will mail to your address upon request. This gives more detailed description and advice as how and when to plant, fertilizing, cultivation, etc.

In a general way the following brief directions will be found to answer for the South:

The essential requirements are first, *good seed*. We have made cabbage seed a specialty, and have furnished some of the largest growers in the United States their seed, and they have met with the greatest success. We have for sale only the *best American grown seed*, especially grown for us in the localities in which cabbage seed come to the highest state of perfection. Many so-called varieties are only strains of existing types. Our list contains all the desirable varieties, and at a price considerably under the prices asked by some houses who claim wonders for their novelties and strains of seed.

For very early planting sow in September and harden off and carry over till November to transplant. Early varieties can be also sown early in the spring. Seed for fall crops should be sown in May. Late varieties can be sown as late as April. Fertilize your soil well and give frequent and thorough cultivation.



A FIELD OF BIRMINGHAM FAVORITE.

Cabbage Plants

We are in position to furnish unlimited quantities of Cabbage Plants. These are grown for us by the world's foremost growers of Cabbage Plants. Grown out doors and are hardy and stocky, and stand shipping and transplanting with little or no loss. Ten to fifteen thousand plants are required to plant an acre, depending on distance and variety planted.

NOTICE—We will not accept any orders for less than one thousand of a variety, same to be shipped from growing station in South Carolina. PRICE—1,000 to 4,000, \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 10,000 lots, \$1.25 per thousand. Can supply the following varieties: Birmingham Favorite, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Early All Head, Early Summer, Late Drumhead, Florida Header and Early Flat Dutch.

NOTICE—Cabbage plants cannot be shipped by freight, they are too perishable. They are forwarded in light, ventilated crates, and travel at very cheap rates via Southern Express.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Early Sorts

New Cabbage, Birmingham Favorite—This variety, a field of which we reproduce from a photograph, is a very early flat head sort, with a large, solid and crisp head; very few surplus leaves. In the Birmingham market it is a favorite, coming in about the same time as Charleston Wakefield, but having so much larger heads. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—This sharp head variety is very early; in fact, the first early. Its hardiness enables it to resist all sorts of unfavorable conditions. We illustrate a specimen head, which gives an idea of the true type.

The market gardeners early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Godden's Superior Strain Jersey Wakefield—We have secured a very select strain of this early sort, claimed by all gardeners to be very superior to most all strains of this popular variety. These seed are procured from one of America's foremost producers of cabbage seed, and we can assure you that no other strain will give you so uniformly good results. The heads are slightly less pointed than most stocks of Wakefield, have absolutely no surplus leaves, all leaves fitting tight against the head, allowing close planting. Heads are larger and earlier than common strains, very crisp, solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.



Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield—A large headed strain of Southern origin. Similar to Jersey Wakefield in habit. Head less pointed, larger, and from ten days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield.

The best second early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.

Early Large York

An old and popular variety in the South. Heads small, hard and pointed, but of no great value as a market sort, as the heads average too small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Winningstadt

a second early pointed head, very hardy, stands cold and wet, also drouth with very little damage; leaves short and thick; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 lb., \$1.50.

Early Spring—This is the earliest flat-headed variety in existence. Very stocky growth; leaves thick and light green in color. This variety is solid enough to cut nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Acme Flat Dutch—A sure header and matures very early for a flat-headed sort. Few if any surplus leaves. A good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer—An early, large headed sort; a large spread of leaves; heads do not burst with the coming of warm weather; an excellent sort for both the family garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Early Drumhead—This is a true flat-head; very hardy; resists all sorts of unfavorable conditions better than any other early sort; ideal variety for this climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf, or Short Stem Flat Dutch—This is and has been for years the standard second early sort; a short, compact growth, with few surplus leaves, making large, solid and crisp heads; earlier than most strains of flat-heads. We consider it one of the very best sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

All Head—Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. It seems peculiarly adapted to the close red clay lands that surround Birmingham. We believe that localities with soil of the same nature and texture will give the very best results planted with this variety. This sort is a sure header, matures very early for a flat-headed variety. Plant growth is very compact; leaves not so large as Early Summer; heads not as large as above sort, but more uniform in size, round, solid and of the best quality. An excellent shipping sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

It seems that truckers in some sections are of the opinion that cabbage seed to be of the best quality must cost four or five dollars a pound. This is an "expensive" mistake. The difference between these prices and ours represent "profit." We are satisfied with a reasonable profit. Money can buy no better quality than that which we offer.



Late and Winter Varieties

Large Late Flat Dutch—This is the leader in late flat head sorts. No other variety is quite so sure a header. The most popular sort in all sections for fall shipping; large head, large leaved and short stemmed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Late Drumhead—We especially recommend this sort as a large, deep, solid headed variety. Will do better on poor soil than any other late cabbage; a good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Florida Header—One of the largest of flat heads; very popular in some sections for fall crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.

Danish Ball Head—This sort is also known and sold as Hollander; the two varieties are identical. One of the hardest of all late sorts; stands cold and drouth; produces a hard, compact, medium sized perfectly round head, of the finest quality; a splendid keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Surehead—A general crop sort with compact, medium size heads; a sure header. This sort has large dark outer leaves and requires considerable room. Pkt. 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Succession—This sort is really an intermediate to late sort, coming in shortly after early flat head types and remaining in condition till late varieties are ready. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

All Seasons—An early midseason sort; large leaves; a splendid keeper; solid head; which improves by standing in the field; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Rock Red—The largest and hardest heading sort; large leaves, deep red color; very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Runswick Drumhead—A very desirable late sort; stocky; few surplus leaves; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Autumn King—A very desirable late sort; flat head; no surplus leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.

Volga—A comparatively new sort of remarkable quality; flat head; a splendid market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

American Drumhead Savoy—(See cut.) The hardest cabbage in cultivation. Heavy frosts only improve the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Curled Savoy—This Savoy is identical with the Drumhead Savoy, only it makes scarcely any head. Leaves curly, of delicious flavor after frosted on. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Glazed Cabbage—A cabbage of similar habits to the collard; a worm proof and very desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Houseman's Late Flat Dutch—One of the largest and hardest fall cabbage grown. The leaves are large, broad, thick and fold up over a broad, flat and solid head. A desirable variety for growing for market where sold by weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Louisville Drumhead—A short-stem drumhead variety; head large and solid, and good keeper. Very desirable as a main crop cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest cabbage in existence, enormous heads, large spreading growth, must be planted far apart. We have seen specimen heads that weighed 28 pounds. Very late maturing; sow seed earlier than other late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.



SUCCESSION.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY



Carrots

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome and nutritious vegetables, but are also very easily grown. In some European countries they are the main crop, both for table use and for feeding horses and cattle. In the South, their hardness and the ease of cultivation make them a very profitable crop.



CARROT TRIALS AT OUR GROUNDS.

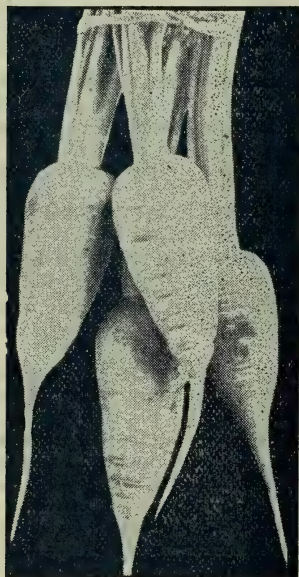
A deeply plowed, well fertilized loam is the best situation for carrots. They require frequent and thorough cultivation. Our trials last season convince us that any of the varieties we offer do exceptionally well in this section of the country.

Sow early in the spring in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart for hand cultivation and from two to three feet for horse cultivation. One ounce sows two hundred feet of drill, or from two to three and one-half pounds per acre.

Early Scarlet Horn—An excellent variety for first planting; leaves coarse and short; light green, tapering top shaped root; color, orange red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ox-Heart or Guerande—A short, thick, stump rooted sort; best for thin soil or heavy land; fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Danver's Half Long—This is the most popular sort for all purposes. We illustrate a bunch of this favorite sort, which shows its shape. A great yielder; short top; coarse leaves; roots smooth, fine grained, orange red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



DANVER'S HALF LONG.

Chantenay—A sort that is very popular for general use; thick shouldered, tapering, deep orange; a medium early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Improved Long Orange—This variety is largely planted for general purposes, but is most popular for stock; long, tapered and thick shouldered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Large White Belgian—A large, coarse grained, white sort; a heavy yielder; valuable for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

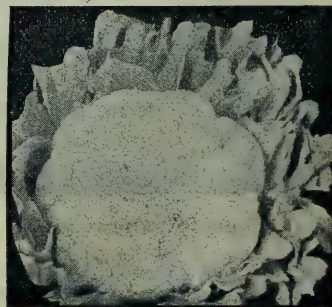
Cauliflower

It is the popular notion that cauliflower is hard to grow. This is a mistake. Any one can grow cauliflower with very little more trouble than cabbage. Any soil that grows good cabbage usually grows good cauliflower. Early planting is essential as is also rapid and thorough cultivation. The tying of the leaves over the heads as soon as they begin to form is of great assistance in the South, as it protects it from the sun's heat and keeps out insects, etc.

Godden's Early Snowball—From the world's foremost source of supply. We have for years obtained our stock of this excellent sort. Very early, large, solid and sure heading. The best on the market. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9; lb., \$30.

Danish Giant—A large, late sort; a good drouth and heat resister. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2; lb., \$24.

Early Erfurt—An extra early compact sort, pure white, a reliable header, and suitable for both outdoor and forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2; lb., \$24.



GODDEN'S EARLY SNOWBALL.



Celery

The successful cultivation of Celery is attended with more thorough preparation and cultivation than most any other crop, but a good crop of Celery will give you double the returns of nearly any other crop. We can think of nothing that is more profitable in more ways than one; first, in point of returns; second, in the condition in which you have to put your land, and, third, that you learn that your Southern farms may be put to a better use than a cotton or corn crop. Use rich muck or low lands. Celery should have a thoroughly pulverized seed bed. Sow early in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart. The seed bed should be kept moist, as celery is very slow in germinating. The seedlings, as soon as character leaves appear, should be thinned out to three inches in the row. Cultivate so that no check in their growth may occur.

In late July or early August transplant (to a previously prepared field made considerably richer than the seed bed) the seedlings, planting a double row a foot apart and ten inches in the row, setting plants alternately. Skip five to six feet and plant another double row. This is the method in use near New York and Paris, and greater returns per square foot is obtained in those localities than any place in the world.

The hilling of celery to bleach is accomplished with modern celery hillers with half the work of former years. If earth is used this work can all be done by horse power. If boards are used the same machinery can be used for banking earth against the boards.

Among Northern gardeners there is a division of types of celery, viz., green and yellow sorts. The yellow sort comprises all the varieties that are self-bleaching, or where bleaching is easily accomplished by boarding or hilling up. The green sorts are those where bleaching is done in trenches, and comprise most of the late sorts. The hilling of green celery is an unwarranted expense, as they bleach far better in trenches. Trenches are made twelve inches deep and the width of a spade. Place closely in trenches in upright position and cover tops with earth or straw. We have the finest strains of French grown seed, types are proven and our prices are right.

White Plume—A yellow sort; easily bleached; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Self-Bleaching—The finest of all yellow sorts; early; solid; the favorite market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Giant Pascal—A large green sort of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Market—A large, solid, yellow sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Caleriac—Turnip rooted celery; fine for soups; requires no hilling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$1.75.



COLLARD.

Collards

Collards are purely a Southern vegetable, and advice how to grow is superfluous. However, we offer the finest native grown seed, carefully re-cleaned and tested.

Georgia Whitehead—This is a very popular sort; leaves have white stems or veins. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Southern, or Georgia—A well-known and popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Blue Stem—A tall, blue legged sort; very hardy and popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Seed Corn

Corn is one of the most important crops not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop. The South does not grow enough corn, mainly on account of the deficiency of the soil, but a great deal of the short yield can be traced to poor and unselected seed. We make a specialty of Fine Seed Corn, sell it cheap, so there is little excuse in not planting the best.

NORTHERN GROWN VERSUS SOUTHERN GROWN SEED.

A great many Southern farmers assume that Northern grown corn does not do well in the South. This is so of some varieties, but these are not offered by us. The same varieties of Northern grown corn are much earlier than Southern, and do not grow as tall, but the ear is just as large, taking the same variety. It is very desirable to have corn mature quickly to get it out of the way of drouth. We handle desirable sorts of both Southern and Northern grown, but list them separate, so a farmer may take his choice.

NORTHERN GROWN WHITE VARIETIES.

Adams' Early—A small, early white Corn, grown largely for early roasting ears. Very profitable for early market if planted on good soil. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Adams' Extra Early—The same type of corn as Adams' Early, only a shade smaller and earlier. It is profitable for early market on very rich soil. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

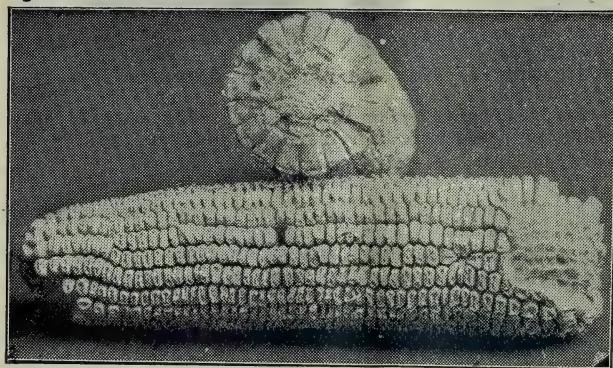
Champion White Pearl—An extremely early sort well adapted to the South. Makes good stalk, plenty of blade, ears long, slim; rows evenly lined; grain pure white and moderate size. Largely used by Southern truckers for early roasting ears. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

St. Charles Red Cob—A large, medium late, tall growing sort, producing an abundance of fodder. The ear is very large, both in length and circumference.

The grain is long, broad, deep and firmly set on medium large red cob. Largely used in North for main crop and for ensilage. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Early White Dent—A large, early variety of white field corn, grain much smaller than Tennessee or Southern grown. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Early White Snow Flake—This variety is undoubtedly the earliest large corn in cultivation. The grain is deep white; cob small, white, sometimes running as much as 90 per cent. grain. The average length of the ear is eight to eleven inches, and the



EARLY WHITE SNOW FLAKE.

stalk is low, averaging about seven to eight feet. The ear is usually borne close to the ground. This variety admits of close cultivation, and, in our judgment, is one of the most profitable corns that can be grown for main crop. It has been known to make a roasting ear in Alabama in sixty days after germinating. It will always be hard enough to grind in 90 to 120 days. It is largely used throughout the South for planting as late as July. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

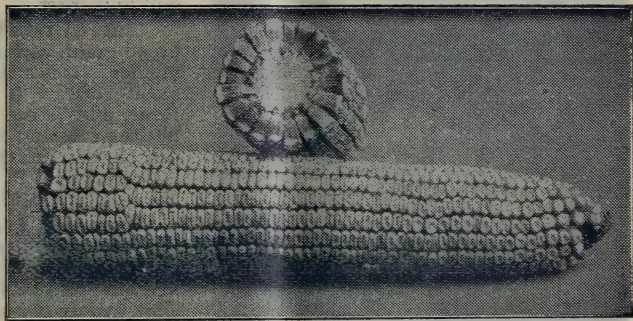
NOTE—If you want to purchase a considerable quantity of seed corn, ask us for special prices on definite quantities. We will gladly mail samples if necessary, so you can see the quality we would ship.



Southern Grown White Varieties of Field Corn

Mexican June—A hardy, drouth-resisting white corn. Ears seven to ten inches, having fourteen to eighteen rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this corn to the Southern farmer lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It is largely used in Alabama for planting on stubble land during June, July and August. It will recover from the most severe dry, hot spells, and never fails to make a crop by frost. The stalk grows often to the height of fifteen to sixteen feet, producing two or three good ears, and on account of its making an enormous amount of stalk and fodder, makes it peculiarly adapted for ensilage. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 25c.

Tennessee Red Cob—An extra large field corn; grain long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from nine to twelve inches long, and have from eighteen to twenty-two rows. It is rather a late maturing sort, but for bottom land or a main crop this corn cannot be excelled. Our seed of this variety is grown in Tennessee, in the Tennessee River Valley, and is undoubtedly the highest developed type of this class of corn that can be obtained. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 25c.



TENNESSEE RED COB.

Hickory King—A medium early, prolific variety, with very broad and firm, flat grain. The ears average about eight inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has usually ten or twelve rows. For the production of meal it is not excelled by any sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 25c.

Marlboro Prolific—One of the best types of any of the prolific sorts. The ears will grow ten to twelve inches long, rows twelve to sixteen, grain pure white, of moderate size, cob medium small. This sort fills out well, and is a splendid keeper. The variety is a vigorous grower and is enormously prolific. You can figure on an average of two ears to the stalk and very frequently three, and sometimes as many as five well developed ears can be harvested. Our stock is grown in North Carolina and will be found pure. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Cocke's Prolific—A famous Virginia variety and very popular throughout the South. It is a vigorous grower, tall, abundance of foliage, and will produce two to five ears to the stalk. The grain is white, flinty, rather short, but of good size. The ears are nine to eleven inches long, and fill out well. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Blount's Prolific—A small, very prolific, pure white variety, not quite as large as Cocke's Prolific. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$1.75.

Pop Corn—The pop corn of commerce is the White Rice variety. You can sell this sort if you grow it. It is the most prolific sort, and best in quality. There's big money in growing it for market. Price, shelled: Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 7½c; 50 lbs., 6c. Special price in hundred or more pound lots.

Sugar or Sweet Corn

Mammoth Sugar—A very large, medium late sweet corn, producing broad, flat grains, very desirable for table use. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Mammoth White Cory—The largest extra early sugar corn. Prolific sort; large, broad grain; large ears of the very best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Early Cory—A very early, small sweet corn of splendid eating quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

MAMMOTH SUGAR.

Stowell's Evergreen—A standard variety of sweet corn, producing very large ears, grains deep and remains in edible condition longer than any other sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

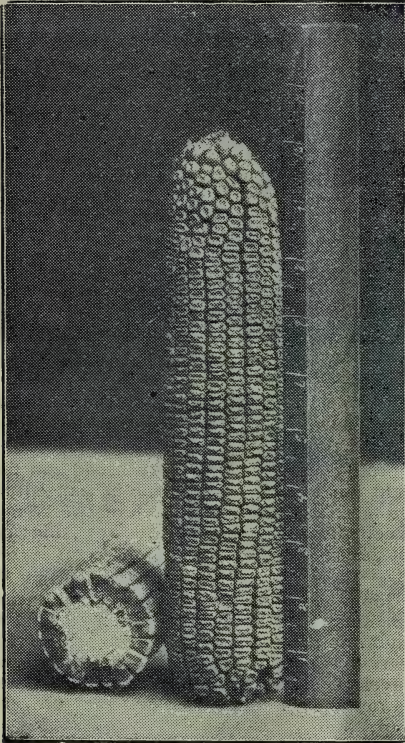
Country Gentlemen—A popular sweet corn, producing fair size ears, long slim grains, unevenly distributed on cob, extremely sweet, and without question the best quality of any sweet corn. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.





Yellow Field Corn

All of our Yellow Corn is Northern grown except Tennessee Yellow Dent, but we have it selected and bred up to the size that is demanded by the Southern farmer. In buying Yellow seed Corn from us you can expect to produce large ears. Our list contains the best and largest types of yellow varieties on the market.



IMPROVED LEAMING

10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Tennessee Yellow Dent (Southern grown)—This is one of the very best large grained yellow corns for the South. Produces an enormous stalk and a very large ear. It is medium early sort, following closely Large Grain Golden Dent. Its enormous stalk and large ears make up any deficiency in earliness. It is one of the best stock or feeding corns grown. Our seed of this variety is grown for us under contract and is subject to extreme care in handling and selecting, and you may be assured that money can buy no better seed of this corn than that which we offer. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Large Grain Golden Dent—This is a large, deep, broad grain variety, a vigorous grower and a heavy yielder. It is a medium early sort and very popular stock corn. It is later than the Early Golden Dent, and is not such a true type of yellow corn, but the ears and stalk grow considerably larger. We can recommend this sort where earliness is not especially desired. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Improved Leaming—This is one of the best yellow field corns in cultivation. The grain is a deep golden yellow color, small and pointed. Ears average nine to twelve inches long, cob small and red. This variety matures in 100 and 115 days in Alabama. The appearance of this grain is deceiving, and one is easily to be misled in the belief, because the grain is deep and small pointed, that the corn is a small variety. For a general field crop, where a large yellow corn is wanted, nothing will give better satisfaction. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Golden Beauty—This is the handsomest yellow corn in cultivation and one of the best yielders where planted on rich soil. The ears average eight to ten inches long. The grain is broad and flat, very much like White Hickory King, and of a beautiful light golden color, with white cob. The ears have 14 to 16 rows, and, on account of the size of the grain, makes it a very large ear. The stalk is moderately tall, a thrifty grower, often producing two or more good ears. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Early Golden Dent—The standard early yellow field corn. Very productive on good soil, and the general favorite where a yellow corn is wanted. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Cress

Cress or Pepper Grass, as it is commonly called, is one of the most delicious salads. The culture of cress is very easy. It should be sown in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart. The quality is improved by cultivation, but as a rule it requires very little to give a good crop. It is used for garnishing as well as adding to other greens a very agreeable flavor if used with them when cooked.

Extra Curled, the best sort—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

Water Cress

This delicious salad should be sown along the banks of streams as it does best in this situation. Requires no cultivation, as the self-sown seed and rapidly spreading roots cause it to increase very fast. It is used largely for garnishing by large hotels, restaurants, etc., and also as a salad, served like lettuce, or even cooked it is very fine. If you have a running stream do not fail to sow some.

True Water—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50.



Cucumbers

Notice—Cucumber seed is a very scarce item this season, the crops in all sections being very short, and some growers report total failures. Prices as a consequence have advanced greatly.

We have been compelled to advance our prices, but we know that these prices are as low as can be made consistent with the high class of seed that we offer.

The planting of cucumbers should be attended with reasonable caution as to condition of the soil. They do not germinate well in cold, damp soil, but should be planted as soon as the soil is warm, in hills four feet apart each way.

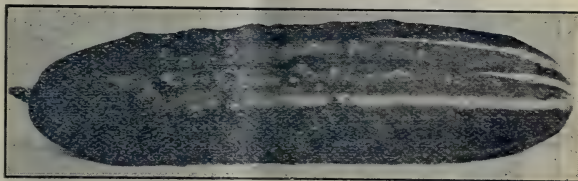
The hills should be fertilized by thoroughly incorporating a shovel full of well rotted manure. Put from five to eight seed to a hill; thin to two plants to a hill; cultivate often and thoroughly till they begin to vine, as they will not stand handling after this stage.

In your last cultivation spread broadcast one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and cultivate in. Care should be taken that the nitrate does not touch the leaves or vine as it will blister them. This application will add greatly to the quality and quantity of your crop.

An application of "Slug Shot" put on the hills and seedlings as they push thro the earth will relieve you of the cucumber beetle and his damage.

One ounce will plant fifty hills, or use two to three pounds per acre.

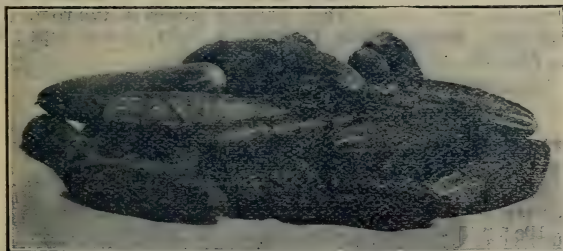
Godden's Perfect White Spine—We think this sort, a single fruit of which we illustrate, is the very best strain of "White Spine" cucumber that is to be found. The vine is vigorous and prolific, bearing long fruits, the majority of which are equally as beautiful as our illustration. Fruits are borne early, are long and dark running to lighter green, stripes at the blossom end, and of the very best quality for every purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



GODDEN'S PERFECT WHITE SPINE.

Klondike—This is a new variety, but of the greatest merit. Among the market gardeners around the great Eastern cities, it is immensely popular. It is very early; bears a wonderful crop of dark fruits that retain their color longer than any other sort; fruits are from six to eight inches long, thick and blunt, an ideal table variety. Its greatest feature is its ability to produce a crop of marketable fruits under conditions so adverse as to cause complete failure in any other sort. We recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis' Perfect—We illustrate a group of the beautiful fruits of this excellent sort. We can not



THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER.

praise this variety too highly. It has every quality that makes up an ideal cucumber. The vine growth is vigorous, producing unusually long, symmetrical fruits that are almost seedless. The fruits of this sort have been mistaken, even by experts, for hothouse or indoor types. For this reason they always command the very best price in any market, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Japanese Climbing—A running variety, taking readily to a trellis or pole, producing fruit of medium size,

dark green color, flesh very thick, few seeds and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Green—The standard variety everywhere for main crop. The variety is very prolific, producing unusually long, dark green fruit, very firm, few seeds, and of good eating quality. It remains in edible condition a very long time and is better suited for a main crop than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Early Frame—An early, vigorous growing variety, producing short green fruit of excellent quality; very desirable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Chicago Pickle—A small, dark green, early, prolific sort; more largely used for pickling purposes than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Early Cluster—An early, prolific sort; green variety, bearing its fruits in clusters. Very desirable for home pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

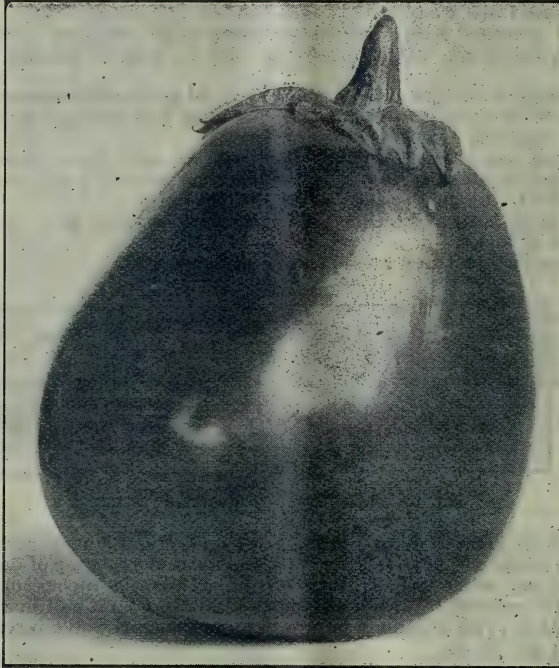
Gherkin or Burr—A very small distinct type, covered with spines. Used exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Early White Spine—A standard and very popular sort with truckers who grow for markets or shipping; early and prolific, but not so good as "Godden's White Spine" (see cut). Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.



Egg Plant

Egg plant is one of the most delicious vegetables. They grow and fruit exceptionally well in the South, and are very high in food value. Sow seed early in hot-beds and transplant into well fertilized situations, when all danger of frost is past.



NEW YORK PURPLE.

Improved New York Purple—We illustrate a single fruit of this variety. A most popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.

High Bush—Of Southern origin; the most prolific sort; enormous fruits and plants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Black Beauty—A very early, dark fruited sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Endive

A delightful salad. Sow in May and June in rows 18 inches apart, thin to one foot in the row; tie outer leaves up over the center and bleach.

White Curled—Almost clear white sort; very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled—A very hardy, dark leaved sort; crisp and tender; should be bleached. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Kohl Rabi

Kohl Rabi should have same cultivation and fertilizer as cabbage. Sow early in drills 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to eight inches in the row. Use

when young, as the bulb gets woody with age. **Early White Vienna**—A light, green type; the most popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Kale

A salad of the cabbage family; extremely easy and profitable to grow; broadcast same as turnips; very hardy.

Dwarf Curled Scotch—(See Cut)—A very early, dwarf, hardy sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tall Curled Scotch—A tall, growing sort; very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Siberian—The hardiest of the lot; very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Leek

Leek is very useful for flavoring soups, etc. Belongs to the onion family; should have same care and cultivation. Start early in hot-beds, and transplant in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row; hill up with earth to bleach.

Godden's Mammoth—The largest and most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

London Flag—A standard market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE.



Lettuce

The culture of Lettuce is very profitable. Of all salads it is the most popular, and always finds a ready market. In our latitude and South nearly all varieties can be grown out of doors almost the entire year. However, the three or four winter months can be made to yield enormous profit if you grow Lettuce in hot-beds. The quality of crops grown under glass is very much better, and always commands a higher price than field grown lettuce.

The lettuce seed we offer is of the very finest strains that can be had. It has all been tested as to germination, and you may feel assured that your orders will be filled with seed of the very highest quality.

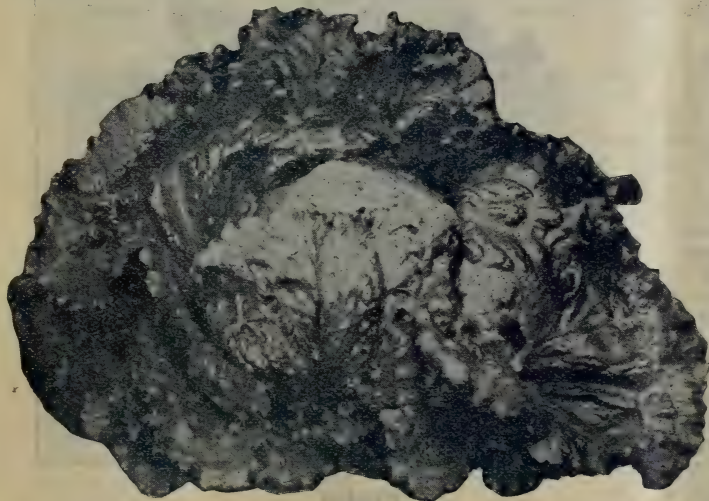
The soil for lettuce should be made very rich with thoroughly rotted manure. Rapid and thorough cultivation should be given to get the finest crisp heads.

Grand Rapids—We illustrate a single head of this most popular loose leaved sort. It is of very quick growth, producing beautiful curled leaves, finds great sale in Northern markets, and is an excellent shipper. We cannot recommend it too highly as one of the very best hot-bed sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



GRAND RAPIDS.

Godden's Early Cabbage, or Butter Lettuce—(See Cut)—An absolutely perfect lettuce for outdoor crop, producing the largest and solidest head of any sort known. It is an extremely hardy variety, a very rank and rapid grower, and will produce heads, under proper cultivation, as large as good-sized cabbage. This sort should be given at least eight inches in drills, and cultivated often and deep to force its growth. The head will bleach white and be very white and tender; the quality much sought after by truckers. We do not recommend this variety for hot-beds or cold-frames, as its growth is entirely too rank. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.



GODDEN'S EARLY CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Makes a good-sized head, and will stand more heat and remain longer without going to seed than any other sort. This variety is also used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Philadelphia Butter—Large heads of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

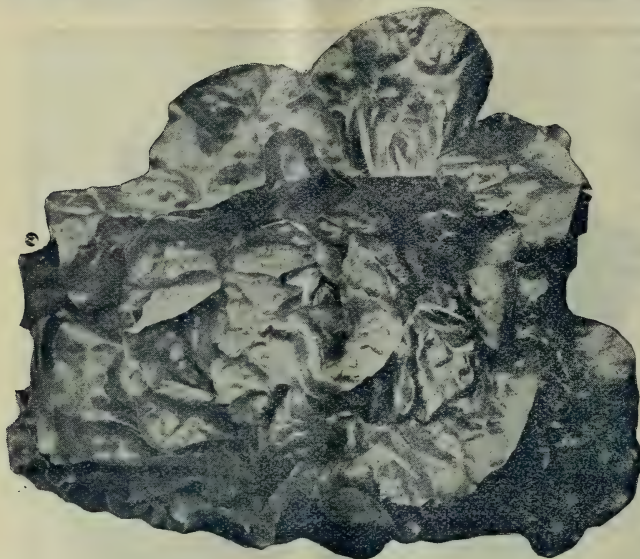
Early Dutch Butter—One of the best all-round lettuce we know of, and is grown successfully in either hot-beds, cold-frames or open ground. It is a sure header under glass, and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Salamander Lettuce—It is the best variety for summer use that we know of.



Lettuce--Concluded

Big Boston—The most popular sort for every purpose on the market. In hot-beds it never fails to make large, compact, crisp heads of the very finest quality. We illustrate a head of this sort from a photograph made at our trial grounds. For outdoor, and especially winter culture, it has no equal. We have secured a very fine strain of this sort, and we could not offer you a better lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



BIG BOSTON.

Early Cabbage Lettuce—The standard large heading sort for outdoor culture; well adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg Lettuce—The most beautiful lettuce grown. The leaves bear the appearance of being covered with numerous icicles, making it very showy and saleable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Tennis Ball—A fine lettuce for hot-beds, producing small, compact heads of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Prize Head—One of the best sorts for the South; stands the hot sun well; does not shoot up to seed; the leaves are tinged with bronze, making it a showy and saleable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Immensity—An extra large late heading sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Winter Salad (Klondyke)—Stands all winter in the South. Takes extreme weather to kill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

New York—Large, dark green heads; used only as a summer sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Market—Fine for forcing or open ground culture; large solid heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hanson—(See Illustration)—One of the very finest large headed summer sorts. Beautiful, compact heads of the very finest quality and flavor. As a summer sort it is without a peer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce—A large, solid heading variety, suitable for outdoor culture, standing the hot sun well, without going to seed early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Early Dutch Butter—One of the best all-round lettuce we know of, and is grown successfully in either hot-beds, cold frames or open ground. It is a sure header under glass, and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Hubbard Market—A large headed sort, making few surplus leaves, head very white and crisp. Used largely for cold frames and outdoor culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.



HANSON



Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

Musk melons prefer a light loam containing some sand. Thorough preparation and fertilizing should have been made the previous season, by deep plowing, etc. If you find it necessary to use ground not so treated, have the manure thoroughly mixed with the soil, or better still, use leaf mold or woods soil in the hills.

Sow in hills five to six feet apart each way and work frequently and lightly until the vines begin to run.

Muskmelons should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, thinning to three plants to a hill.

Rocky Ford—The most popular melon in cultivation. It is without doubt the most uniformly good sort. Very popular as a shipper; fruits stand handling with little or no damage. Early and very prolific; flesh is light green with salmon flesh near the seed. We offer seed of the very finest strain, grown for us by specialists in this line, and subjected to the greatest care in selecting and curing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Burrell's Gem—A true salmon fleshed Rocky Ford. Character same as Rocky Ford, except that its flesh is a beautiful salmon color. Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Acme—We illustrate a single fruit, from photograph, of this excellent sort. Green fleshed and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Osage—Globe shaped, medium size, skin dark green, flesh cream yellow and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Netted Nutmeg—Small prolific, netted, flesh light green and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



ROCKY FORD.



ACME

Paul Rose—Oblong, green skin, flesh salmon pink, good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—Oval shaped, skin greenish grey, having a light bronze cast. Flesh of rich orange color and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Washington Market Melon—It is very flat, deep-ribbed and thickly netted sort; the skin is green, rough and flesh of rich, creamy yellow color, nutty, granulated, juicy and as sweet as sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Island Beauty—Grows to weigh four to six pounds; finely netted, deeply ribbed, flattened at ends; flesh green to light salmon, and exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Banana—Long, slim, banana-like fruit; skin cream color; flesh yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Emerald Gem Melon—One of the most popular melons in the Birmingham market. The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.



Cantaloupe or Muskmelon--Concluded

Jenny Lind—An extra early, small green variety, very prolific, hardy and of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Bay View—A very large, long, variety, resembling the old-fashioned muskmelon, but much sweeter and of better flavor. It is a netted sort, ribbed, tough rind, and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

Extra Early Hackensack—An extra early sort, running from medium to large; deeply ribbed, tough rind sort. A very valuable shipping variety. Flesh light green to pink at the centre. We illustrate a melon of this sort, showing the exact shape of the true type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg—The great main crop variety. Vines vigorous, hardy, and the greatest bearers of any of the main crop sort. Fruit large, covered with coarse nettings; ribs large and deep; flesh thick and of the finest flavor. The fruits are free from disease and end rot, so common in other sorts, and always command best prices on the market. The vines bear longer than any of the main crop varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Defender—One of the very best melons in existence. Fruits medium sized, oval, thickly netted. The flesh is thick, dark salmon colored and of the finest flavor. The rind is very

tough and thin, giving a great depth of edible flesh. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Hackensack—A large, round, flattened, green fleshed sort, similar to Extra Early Hackensack, but ten days later. An old but popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cross Wonder—A melon originating with us and offered for the first time in our catalogue of 1905. We have had the most satisfactory reports from everyone who has ever planted this melon, and we firmly believe that in our entire list you will find no sort that will give more general satisfaction. We illustrate this sort, which pictures its shape. Flesh very thick and firm, pale green shading to pink near centre; sweet and spicy. A good keeper and shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Shippers' Delight—This is a very handsome, slightly flattened sort, ribbed and netted, very early and thick fleshed; one of the very best shipping sorts; its beautiful appearance and excellent quality make it a profitable market variety. Flesh is green, very thick and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

New Fordhook—A new variety of melon, introduced by an Eastern seed house last year; a cross between Emerald Gem and Improved Jenny Lind. This variety became so popular that we have decided to list it. Roughly netted; rind green; flesh a beautiful salmon, very thick and of delicious flavor; vigorous vine growth and very prolific. We consider it one of the very best melons introduced recently. Fruits slightly flattened; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

New Burlington—A very desirable new sort. Popular in the Eastern markets. A good shipper; flesh firm, green, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Netted Beauty—A small, early, green-fleshed sort, very sweet, firm, small cavity and remains in eatable condition longer than any other. It is a fine shipper and a prime variety in the East. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



CROSS WONDER.



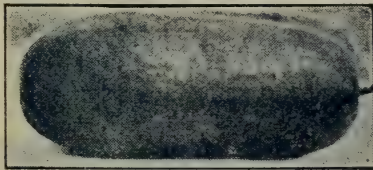
Watermelons

The successful growing of Watermelons is so much a Southern institution that any advice we might offer would be superfluous. We wish to say, however, that there is a vast difference in melons grown from Western grown and native or Southern grown seed. Nowhere is the melon raised to such perfection as in the South, and we offer only the very best *Southern Grown Seeds*, carefully grown, selected and cured by experts in this line. One ounce plants seventy hills, three to four pounds being required for one acre.

The Watson—We illustrate a specimen of this new sort in order that purchasers may know the true type. We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Flesh is dark; crisp; no strings, and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence. We recommend this melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Halbert's Honey—This melon was originated in Texas by a Mr. Halbert, for whom it is named, and we must say it is one of the finest melons we have ever seen. It is not a real early sort, but it is a good market size, long and blunt at both ends, and flesh very sweet and fine grained. This sort ripens so close to the rind that it is not a good shipping sort, but for home use and market there is none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



HALBERT'S HONEY.

Kleckley's Sweet—This is the famous "Sweetest of All." Without doubt one of the finest melons grown. Long thin rind. Not a shipper, but one of the finest for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Eden Melon—A large, oblong to round melon; dark green with white stripes; thick rind; large white seed with black ring; meat red, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Alabama Sweet—Shape long to oblong; large dark green, slightly striped with lighter shade. The flesh is exceedingly tender and sweet; rind medium thin but tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon of dark green color, irregularly striped with light green, very early and exceedingly prolific. The rind is of medium thickness, very hard and tough, making an excellent sort for shipping. The flesh is of light red color, sweet and juicy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Jones—Large variety, rind light green, thick; flesh bright red and splendid quality. The seed are white with bright eye and dark rings around the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch—A long gray melon; large size; rind thin; flesh very sweet; seed pure white.

Ice Cream—Oblong, dark green, thin rind; flesh red; seed small, white; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black Diamond, or Black Boulder—A very large, round shipping melon; rind very dark; seed black; flesh red and of fair flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Light Icing—Long gray sort, white seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dark Icing—Same as Light Icing, only skin darker. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Watermelons Concluded on Next Page.



KLECKLEY'S SWEET.

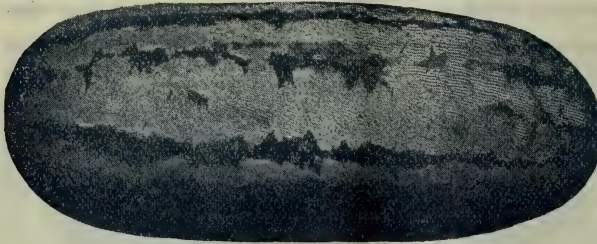
An excellent melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Watermelons--Concluded

Seminole—Long, gray mottled and redish brown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Georgia Rattlesnake—This old standard variety needs no description. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE.

with a dark shade; rind very tough, very thin; flesh dark red and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Augusta Rattlesnake—This is a very superior and early type of Rattlesnake melon; large and very uniform, no mishapen melon in the type. We illustrate a specimen melon of this sort which conveys an idea of its general excellence. Flesh is deep red and crisp; no strings. Seed of this type are quite distinct, having a black ring around the edge, terminating in two black eyes at the point of the seed. Our seed are true and very best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

The Dixie—The true stock of this variety is long, rind dark green, with a stripe of lighter color. The seed are black, meat very red, juicy and sweet. The rind is tough, making it a desirable sort for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Triumph Melon—The greatest recommendation we can give the melon is its enormous size as well as its good eating qualities. It is a cross between the Duke Jones and the Kolb Gem; has the fine, handsome appearance of the former and the shipping qualities of the latter. The flesh is of a rich red, very firm. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

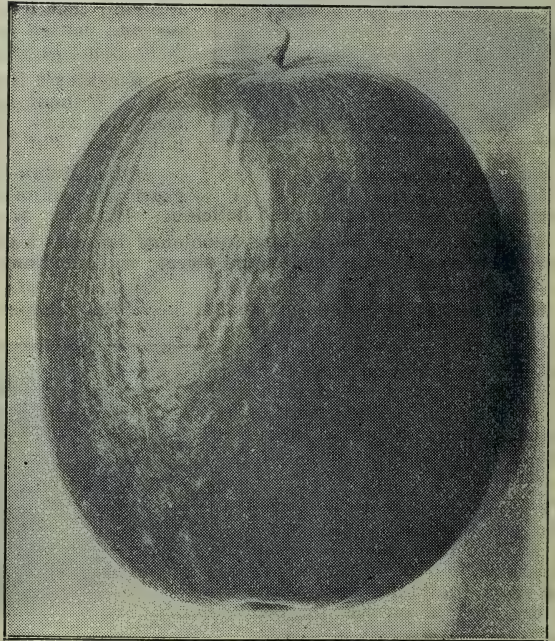
Sweet Heart Melon—A new, distinct variety of melon, growing very large, of light, mottled green color, and very regular in shape and size. The rind is very thin, but very tough and firm, and will not burst open easily, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. The flesh is bright red, very firm and solid, but melting and sweet. The seed are very plump and of dark gray color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Blue Gem—A very large, round melon; skin very dark, almost blue; rind thick, flesh red and of good quality; seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Harris Earliest—Extra early; oval shaped; striped with dark green and gray; flesh bright red. A splendid early market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg—A yellow bellied strain of Kolb Gem. A fine market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pride of Alabama—The largest melon in cultivation in the South. The cut here shown was made from a photograph taken of a specimen weighing 96 pounds. The melon is smooth, of a dark green color, seed grayish brown, flesh deep red, fine grained and very sweet. It ripens up evenly. The rind is thick and tough, making it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



PRIDE OF ALABAMA.



Mustard

The usefulness of Mustard as a salad is so well known in the South and it is so widely cultivated that we offer no directions. We wish to call your attention to two recent introductions, viz., Fordhook and Ostrich Plume. These two varieties are of the greatest merit.

Fordhook Fancy Curled—This is the finest strain of curled mustard grown. Most all other varieties of curled mustard show more or less smooth leaves. Being such a showy variety makes it a good seller. All varieties of curled mustard must be given distance to produce the correct type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Curled—This is one of the largest and finest varieties of mustard, producing exceedingly large curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ostrich Plume Curled—This is a fine curly variety; very ornamental in appearance; producing large, beautifully curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White or Yellow London—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Brown London—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Chinese Mustard—A fine, large, thick-leaf variety, very hardy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



FORDHOOK FANCY CURLED.

Okra

The seed should be sown in drills three feet apart, and thinned to a foot in drills. The ground should be very loose and exceedingly rich. The seed should be thoroughly soaked before planting to insure a stand; or, better still, pour boiling water on the seed and pour off again. Okra to give best results requires frequent cultivation. Pick pods when small and cut with a part of stem on if used for shipping. Do not plant two sorts close together, for they mix badly.

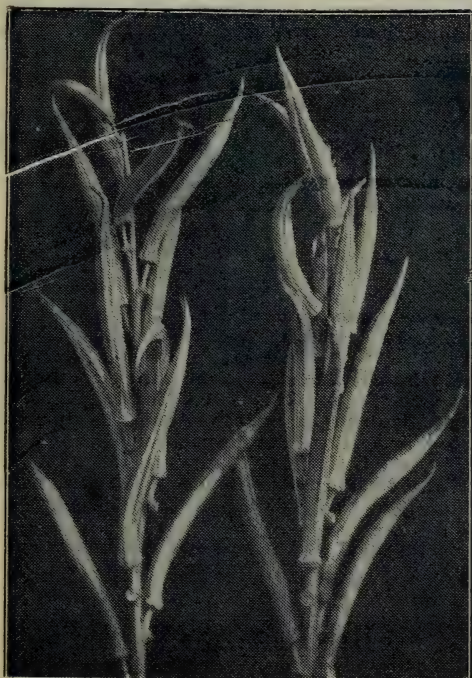
Godden's New Prolife Velvet Pod—No other variety produces anything like the quantity and quality of pods. It is absolutely the finest introduced to date. Will produce twice the quantity of any other sort. The quality is the finest. If you want an early, prolific sort this is it. Grows very bushy from the bottom up, and produces immense quantities of long, white, tender pods that remain in condition longer than any other sort. The canning sort par excellence. Grows five to seven feet high, and should have rows five feet apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Dwarf White Velvet Okra—This is a distinct and beautiful Okra. The pods are much longer than any other variety, perfectly smooth, and covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green or Tall—It produces very long, green pods, very slim and tender, and is not excellent for either canning or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dwarf Green Prolife Okra—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Perkins' Mammoth—An early, long, green-podded sort; height, 4 to 4½ feet, and quality of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. **Kleckley's Favorite**—This is a new variety and is meeting with great favor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



GODDEN'S NEW PROLIFIC VELVET POD.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Onions

Onions, especially of the Bermuda sorts, have recently become a wonderful source of income in the South. A prominent magazine in a recent article places the value of the Texas crop alone at \$2,000,000.



BERMUDA ONIONS AT OUR TRIAL GROUNDS.

The South has the ideal climate and soils for these varieties, and in fact all types do well. We have the very finest imported seed, and we know that our stocks will produce the very finest crops.

For early crops sow in October and November, for summer crop sow in March. Onions must have a rich, loose soil, and require also frequent and thorough cultivation. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to four inches in the row. Thinnings may be used to plant additional space. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; five pounds are required for one acre.

White Bermuda—The best, earliest and most prolific Onion grown. Produces a large, beautiful flat Onion. Of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Imported Crystal Wax (Bermuda)—A pure white variety of the finest quality. Very popular with the Texas growers. Produces in quantities.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Write for prices in quantities.
Improved Red Bermuda—A large, quick growing red variety, very tender and juicy, and a tremendous yielder. One of the best keepers on the list. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Creole Onion—This is an Onion peculiar to the South, the seed being produced in Louisiana. It is a reddish brown variety; a great yielder, and one of the best keeping sorts known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Large Red Weathersfield—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of very fine grain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Yellow Prize Taker, an Italian Variety—This is the largest of all the yellow varieties. A beautiful, rich straw color, very mild and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

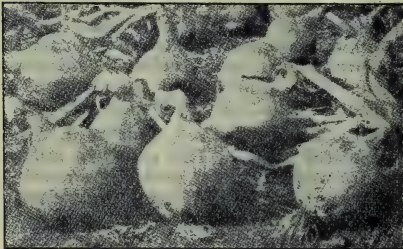
Mammoth Silver King, an Italian Variety—This mammoth variety is the largest of all the Italian varieties, with silver white skin. Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers (See Cut)—This improved variety is largest in size and uniformly perfect in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

Southport Red Globe—Large, beautiful globe-shaped red onion, very mild and splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



ONION SETS.

Southport White Globe—A handsome white globe onion. Very mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Australian Brown—An extremely early hardy sort, reddish brown and mild. The largest yielder and best keeper on our list. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Early White Pearl—An extremely early, flat, pure white sort of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A well-known and popular early sort. Fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Onion Sets

We are the largest handlers of Onion Sets in the South. Their price, however, fluctuates often and widely. We can give no fixed price per bu., but if you want to buy in any quantity, from a peck to a car-load, write us for prices. **Yellow Danvers**—Qt., 10c; by mail, 10c extra for postage. **Red Weathersfield**—Qt., 10c; by mail, 10c extra. **White Silverskin**—Qt., 10c; by mail, 10c extra. **Early White Pearl**—Supplied only from Aug. to Sept. at 15c a qt. **Bermuda**—Supplied only from August to December at 15c a qt. **White Multipliers**—Qt., 10c; by mail, 10c extra for postage.



Parsley

Parsley is one of the most useful plants in the garden. It is fine for flavoring stews, soups, etc., also for garnishing and for salads, in fact, it fills a place that nothing else can. Parsley does best in a rich, mellow loam land, and should have thorough cultivation. Seed germinates slowly, and the soil should be kept moist and cool after sowing. Then sow four to six inches in the row and cut back frequently to have the finest leaves.

Smooth Leaf or Plain—A variety possessing all the merits of Moss Curled, only its leaves are plain or smooth, much preferred by some on account of ranker foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Double Curled—This is an excellent variety, dwarf in habit, grows very compactly, and stands the winter better than the plain. It produces beautifully crumpled leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; oz., 75c.

Emerald Parsley—It is of beautiful emerald green color, very saleable, stands the winter well, and is a great favorite with market gardeners. The leaves are very ornamental, and largely used for garnishing purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Godden's Ostrich Feather—The finest curled dwarf sort in existence. Leaves are long stemmed and finely cut and curled. Dark and very finely flavored. The most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Parsnips

The value of parsnips is not well enough known in the South. They form a great portion of the crops in some European countries. They are not only very valuable as culinary vegetables, but they make the very best cattle feed, exceeding even the carrot in value for this purpose.

They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed are very slow to germinate, and should be sown early in the spring in rows eighteen inches apart for hand cultivation, or thirty inches for horse cultivation. Thin out to six inches in the row. Cultivate often.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown—The very best sort in existence. A large yielder of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN.

Plants and Roots

Asparagus (See page 2 for description)—Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.00. **Cabbage Plants** (See page 11 for description)—100, 25c; 1,000, \$1.50.



POT GROWN TOMATO PLANT.

Cauliflower Plants, ready in March and April (Early Snowball)—Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.25.

Celery Plants, ready July and August (all leading sorts, see page 15)—100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.00.

Lettuce Plants, ready in March and April (all varieties, see pages 20 and 21)—Doz., 10c; 100, 65c.

Egg Plants, ready in May—Best pot-grown plants 50c per doz.; transplanted from flats, 25c per doz.

Pepper Plants, ready in April and May—Large pot-grown plants, 50c per doz.; transplanted from flats, 25c per doz.

Sweet Potato Plants (in season all the leading varieties)—Per 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.50. Write for prices in large quantities.

Tomato Plants—We make a specialty of these large pot-grown plants. (See illustration)—Doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00. Stocky transplanted—Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00. Seedlings—Doz., 10c; 100, 75c.

Rhubarb Roots, Mammoth (See page 37)—Doz., 75c.

Horse Radish Roots—Doz., 15c; 100, 75c. **Chives**—Fine for seasoning. Clump, 20c.

Sage, Holt's Mammoth—Each, 10c; doz., 75c.



Garden or English Peas

Peas, with the growers, are almost a failure this season. Prices have advanced rapidly in the past few weeks. We find ourselves compelled to advance our prices. But we know that our prices are as low as any house in the country, considering the excellent quality that we offer.

Peas may be planted in most parts of Alabama from January 1 to September 15. Two to three bushels are required to the acre. The smooth varieties are the hardiest, and should be planted first.



FIRST AND BEST.

The seed are usually sown thickly in double rows, and these double rows, constituting one row, should be about three and a half to four feet apart. Cover seed two or three inches, and if too thick thin to about an inch and a half to two inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid, but fresh manure should be avoided unless it is broadcasted. Commercial fertilizer is desirable, but when used it should be incorporated thoroughly with the soil.

Standard Varieties

(Not Wrinkled.)

First and Best (See Cut)—This celebrated extra early variety is without an equal in general popularity, being early, hardy and a most prolific bearer. It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. Our stock is very fine this season, extra selected, and cannot be too highly recommended. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 20c; qt., 40c.

Tall White Marrowfat—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality and bearing until frost. The variety is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other sort; fine for the market gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.

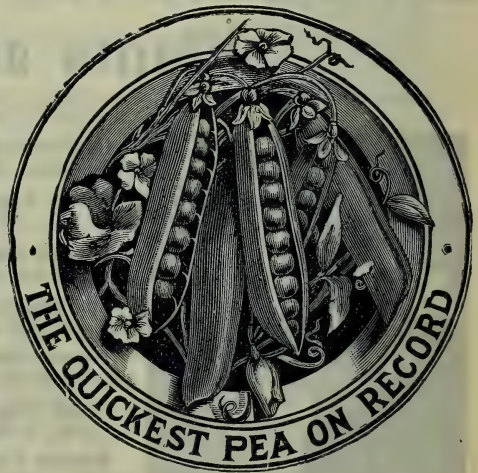
Black-Eyed Marrowfat—This is the most popular of all the Marrowfat varieties, being more productive and hardier. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Early May Pea—This is a famous second early variety, is medium tall in growth, exceedingly productive and of delicious flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Melting Sugar, or Salad Pea—A good sort; early, prolific and very sweet. The seed is round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Alaska (See Cut)—One of the finest extra early peas grown; extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. Our stock is genuine—obtained direct from the grower and introducer. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Early Morning Star—This famous variety is, without a single exception, the earliest pea in the world. It is one of the most productive as well as the earliest pea grown. It never fails to produce marketable peas in 42 days from germination. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



ALASKA.



Wrinkled Varieties

Wrinkled sorts are much finer in flavor than smooth sorts, and deserve to be more widely known and cultivated in the South. They are by far the most popular kinds in Northern markets.

Yorkshire Hero—Vines are vigorous growing, about 30 inches high. Pods are well filled with large, tender peas. A very popular sort. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Shropshire Hero—A vigorous grower, about three feet high, pods long and well filled with an excellent quality of peas. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Pride of Market—A tall, late growing sort of good quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$3.50.

Horsford's Market Garden—A dwarf, heavy yielder, two feet high, of excellent quality and flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity—We illustrate a single spray of this most desirable variety, made from a photograph taken at our trial grounds. We must say that in our opinion Gradus is the very best pea in existence. The pods are immense, containing very large peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous; about 30 inches high; does not require staking; beans very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. We highly recommend this sort. Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00.

Champion of England—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Eugenia, or Alliance—It is of an exceedingly delicious flavor, very sugary and sweet. It bears for a long time, making it a very profitable variety. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Bliss Everbearing—This is a new second early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The pea is of dwarf habits, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

American Wonder—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It sometimes yields as many as 15 or 20 pods to a single vine. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$7.00. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Telephone Pea—This is a very tall, wrinkled variety, a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine, five to six feet tall, and for productiveness cannot be excelled. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 30c; qt., 60c.

McLean's Little Gem—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. It matures in about seven weeks from germination. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Stratagem Pea—It is a dwarf pea, growing to about two to two and a half feet in height, and is literally covered with very large, fine looking pods. The variety is very sensitive to the cold, and should never be planted until the ground is very warm. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Prize Winner—This is a very desirable sort; extra early and prolific; of the very best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By Mail, Postpaid—Pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



GRADUS.



Peppers

Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads, etc., also the thick fleshed sorts are very fine sliced. The hot sorts add greatly to meats, etc., and are also very valuable for seasoning other dishes. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hot-beds and transplanted into a loamy, well fertilized situation in rows about two feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continuous crop as long as cultivation is kept up. The seed we offer is the very best strains, carefully tested.

Ruby King—This is an enormous variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It

is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an excellent dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Bell, or Bull Nose (See Cut)—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties; is very mild in flavor and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Cherry—A small, vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Chili—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five inches high, and when frost comes in the fall will be full of green pods if kept picked during summer. It is largely used in making pepper sauce, and possesses the best flavor of any sort. The plants are often grown in flower pots, making a beautiful show. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Sweet Spanish—This fine variety grows to a very large size. Single peppers will often measure three inches thick. The flesh is very thick and tender, and much milder than the Bell or Bull Nose. It is very valuable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Chinese Giant (See Cut) — Absolutely the largest sort that grows; enormous, sweet flavored pods; thick, crisp flesh of delightful flavor. Plants bushy, coming to bear early and growing a large crop of its large four-lobed pods. Very few seed. An ideal salad and stuffing sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Ruby Giant—A new hybrid sort, being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. This sort is very similar in shape to the Ruby King, but is usually twice the size. Very thick, mild flesh. The plant growth is stocky and vigorous, and is absolutely covered with magnificent fruit during the entire season. A very desirable market sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Celestial—A hot sort; very desirable for pepper sauce. The pods are short, thick at the stem end, and coming to a sharp point. Plant very bushy and prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Golden Dawn—A very early dwarf prolific sort, producing an enormous crop of beautiful thick fleshed, mild pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Boquet—A hot, pepper sauce variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.



BELL OR BULL NOSE.



CHINESE GIANT.



Seed Potatoes

How to Grow—Most every farmer has his own pet way of growing a crop of potatoes, which he believes is superior to any way that might be suggested. But the best of them sometimes make error in method of preparation and fertilization. All potato ground should be very deeply broken, and preferably in the fall of the year. It will be advantageous to sow potato ground in the fall of the year in vetch or crimson clover, or a mixture of both. This should be turned under in January and allowed to remain until the time has arrived for planting. Rows should then be laid off from three to three and a half feet. The fertilizer that is to be used should then be placed in the drill and a small subsoil plow run in each drill, which will stir the ground to a greater depth and mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The cuttings should then be dropped and covered with a turning plow to the depth of ten or twelve inches. They should then remain until they begin to sprout nicely, and then a leveling harrow should be drug over the entire field. This harrowing should continue until the vines are about six inches high, when the first cultivation may be given them. If ground be properly prepared to begin with very little cultivation is necessary to make a crop of potatoes, the harrow doing most of the work. The three most essential features in growing potatoes are deep preparation, deep planting, and thorough cultivation and fertilizing.

How to Fertilize—A liberal application of stable manure give splendid results with potatoes. This application may be made in the furrow before planting, provided the manure is not too fresh, otherwise it should be broadcasted. If stable manure is not to be had, one should use at least 400 pounds of high grade complete fertilizer in drills to the acre. In addition to this, 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash or 200 pounds of kainit should be mixed with the fertilizer. Potatoes require a great amount of potash, and it has been proven that it can be economically applied.

Triumph—An extremely hardy, red-skinned variety of potato, almost round, covered with eyes, usually deeply set in the potato. The variety produces a very small vine, consequently will make a crop with less moisture than any other sort. It is more largely used in the South than any other sort. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.50.

Watt's Early Ohio—An extremely early white variety, oblong shape, of good size and unexcelled eating qualities. It is the only variety on our list that is as early as the Triumph. It is a vigorous growing sort, very prolific, and a splendid keeper. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.50.

Early Red Cut Rose—The standard early sort for family use. It is not surpassed in eating qualities, and when you secure the true stock no variety is better. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.50.

Peerless—A medium early, large, round white sort, very prolific, a good keeper, and of excellent eating qualities. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.25.

Beauty of Hebron—A variety resembling Early Rose, only does not cut red. It grows larger, just as early, more prolific and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.50.

Burbank—A large, late, long white sort; a heavy yielder, a vigorous grower, and largely used for late or main crop. A fine keeper and of best quality. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.40; bag 2½ bu., \$3.25.

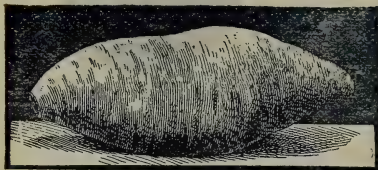
Rural New Yorker—A large, oval, flat white variety of good quality; fine keeper and heavy yielder. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bag 2½ bu., \$3.25.



EARLY TRIUMPH.

Sweet Potatoes

We have every year a great many inquiries and orders for sweet potatoes. We list the three leading varieties in the Birmingham market. We wish to impress any intending purchasers that we do not handle sweet potatoes for the profit, but only as a convenience to customers who cannot secure seed stock from any other source. Sweet potatoes are very poor shippers. We ship in good condition, and do all in our power to get them to you in good shape, but our responsibility ceases upon our delivery to the railroad company in Birmingham. We will not be responsible for delays in transit or damaged condition upon arrival. Under no other conditions will we accept orders. Plants furnished in season by express. For prices see page 29.



CULLMAN, OR CREAM YAMS.

Cullman, or Cream Yams—A cross between Southern Queen and Yellow Yam. Very early, white vining sort. Write for prices.

Dooley Yam—The old well-known golden yellow sort. Write for prices.

Bunch Yam—A true vineless sort of very fine quality. Write for prices.



Pumpkins

Pumpkins are rapidly growing in favor throughout the South. The larger and coarser sorts make excellent stock food, while the majority of the sorts make excellent pies and are also used in a number of other ways.

Pumpkins may be planted most any time during spring and early autumn in hills among corn rows, or in the open. They produce the best crops in deep loam, but are not particular about the soil, if same has been well fertilized. Potash in some form is very essential to their fullest development.

Nantucket Sugar Pumpkin—It is oblong and deeply ribbed. The outer color of the skin is dark green—almost black. The flesh is orange color and has a delicious sugary taste. It is one of the best keepers, and is highly prized as a pie pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

King of Mammoth Pumpkin—This is the largest pumpkin in the world, and has been known to reach 250 pounds in weight. It is of a grayish yellow color, and is only grown for stock feeding or as a curiosity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Cheese Pumpkin—This is one of the best late varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. It is also a good keeper, and very fine for wintering stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Green Striped Cushaw—This is one of the finest pumpkins in existence; a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity very thick. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest sweet potatoes for baking; or as a pie sort, it has no equal. A splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



KENTUCKY FIELD

Golden or Yellow Cushaw—Similar in every way almost to the Green Striped Cushaw, except in color, being a dark golden yellow. We illustrate a specimen, from a photograph, of this excellent sort. Very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Kentucky Field—A very popular Southern sort; large and flattened. See illustration. A wonderful keeper; a good stock variety; also a valuable eating and pie sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

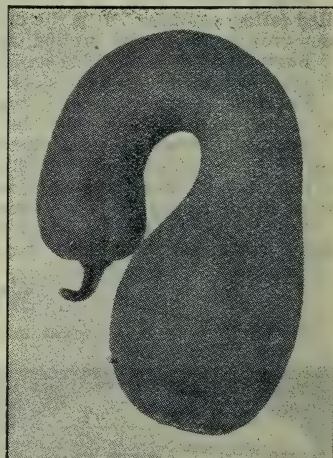
Japanese Pie—A crook-necked, green-striped sort, very prolific: meat rich yellow, firm and very sweet. Fine for pies or canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Dunkard—An extra good winter pumpkin, grows uniform in size, sometimes to the weight of 75 pounds. It is a splendid keeper, excellent for cooking, very sweet and most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Quaker Pie—A small, oval shaped sort; cream colored; fine grained; sweet flesh. A most excellent pie sort. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Connecticut Field—A large, favorite sort in New England. Highly prized as a feeding pumpkin. It also has thick, fine grained flesh and makes excellent pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tennessee Field—This variety is of Southern origin, and is one of the very finest all purpose pumpkins that grows. Being particularly adapted to Southern soils and climate, it usually gives more satisfactory results than any other sort. Large round or slightly flattened fruits. Creamy yellow in color. Flesh bright yellow and very thick. Fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



LARGE YELLOW CUSHAW

Pumpkins are fine for hog and cattle feed. If you have never tried them experiment with some this year. They are cheaply raised, and we know that you will be pleased with the result.



Radishes

These popular vegetables are, under proper conditions, one of the easiest and quickest to grow. Radishes may be grown any month in the year in the latitude of Birmingham and south, providing you have means of keeping them watered. They must have water for their fullest development. Radishes do best in a rich, loamy soil, and must be cultivated often and thoroughly, as it is very important to mature the crop quickly to retain their crisp, tender quality.

The preparation of the soil should be thorough. Incorporate well rotted manure. Add kanit and lime to destroy all eggs and grubs that may have been contained in the manure.

For the home garden, radishes are cheaply raised by sowing broadcast. This way, they require no cultivation, but for market it is much better to sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinning to prevent crowding. The cultivation that may be given by this means greatly improves the quality.

There is an enormous quantity of inferior radish seed sold at low prices by a number of unscrupulous dealers throughout the South. This has discouraged many growers.

We have only the very finest strains for sale. They have all been thoroughly tested for germination and trueness to type and we know that you will be more than pleased with any radish seed purchased from us.

Early White Turnip Radish—A small, quick-growing radish, pure white, very tender, mild and excellent flavor. Suitable for growing under glass or out of doors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Long Scarlet Radish, Short Top—One of the best radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine, and our customers will be pleased with it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—One of the handsomest turnip sorts on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy, quick growing. The radish is turnip shaped, bright scarlet, with white tip, one of the most salable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp, small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Non Plus Ultra—Beautiful globe, scarlet color, very early, small top, fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



BIRMINGHAM

Very small leaves; matures in twenty to twenty-five days; an ideal variety for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

Early Scarlet Globe—(See Cut.) One of the finest globe shaped sorts; very early, crisp and tender. Among market gardeners this is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Birmingham—The favorite sort in Birmingham market and without doubt one of the finest sorts in existence. Beautiful, long, bright scarlet sort, fading into clear white tip. One of the most saleable varieties. Very early, maturing saleable roots in 25 days. Crisp, tender, and of the finest quality. Top is very small. We illustrate bunch of this desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Chartier Radish—A beautiful half-long radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Summer Strasburg Radish—This is a very valuable summer variety, of handsome, oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. The skin and flesh are both of a beautiful white, transparent, very tender, and a delightful, pungent taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

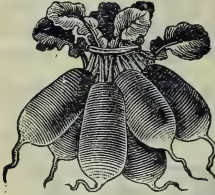
Long White Vienna Radish—One of the best eating radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance. Never gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Golden's Earliest Scarlet—A very fine, round, scarlet.



Radishes--Concluded

Icele—A long white sort; very early; of fine shape and color. One of the very best white sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Yellow Summer Turnip Radish—This is a very hardy summer radish, and will stand the hot sun well and remain in eating condition for a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Glass, or Cincinnati Market—A long, very smooth radish, of a beautiful transparent red; very brittle and of delicious flavor. The variety is gaining in favor throughout the country, and large quantities are being sown in the coast country for Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

French Breakfast Radish (See Cut)—A fine forcing radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Half-Long French Scarlet (See Cut)—This radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large; may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. It is grown almost exclusively by the truckers of Louisiana, and is the most popular radish in Birmingham of any sort we handle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Chinese Rose Winter Radish—It is of a beautiful, bright rose color, and the finest eating radish of the winter varieties. It grows to a very large size, and remains perfectly firm for a long period. It is a half-long shape, and is without that strong taste which is peculiar to the Black Spanish. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Round Black Spanish—A fine, tender and delicious winter radish, never getting tough or stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long Black Spanish—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

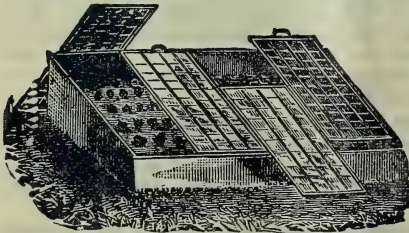
California White Mammoth—This is the largest radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid, and of excellent flavor. It is a great curiosity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



HALF-LONG FRENCH SCARLET

Hot Beds and Cold Frames

We are so frequently asked how to make a hot bed or cold frame that we decided to give here accurate instructions for both. The illustration shown here will give one a splendid idea of the proper construction. The object of a hot bed is to provide a place to start plants in that are to be set out in open ground later when the weather will permit, and also to grow such vegetables for the table as will permit of growing under such conditions, as lettuce radish, beets, etc.



Preparing the Bed—This is the most important thing, and requires careful attention. Slight excavation is sometimes made before the manure is put in and the frame placed. To secure the bottom heat for the bed take a quantity of fresh horse manure and a liberal quantity of straw bedding, throw together under a shed and allow to heat for several days, then fork over and allow to come to a heat again, then remove to the frame and tramp in thoroughly to the depth of six to ten inches. Cover this with a layer of six to ten inches of good, rich, mellow soil, cover and allow to stand a few days until the heat has partially subsided, and then you are ready to sow seed or put in plants.

Management of the Bed—You should watch the bed and not let it get too hot, but ventilate judiciously when needed. On very cold nights the beds might be covered with old sacks, matting or quilts. The bed must be kept moist by judicious watering, which should be done evenings.

Cold Frames—A cold frame is nothing more than a hot bed with the bottom heat cut out. This is easily done by using old manure instead of fresh, or if a little heat only is desirable, a small quantity of fresh manure can be used. Cold frames are generally used for more hardy stuff, and sometimes only canvas covering is used where the weather is not severe enough during the day but what the cover can be propped up or taken off. The proper management of both hot beds and cold frames is largely a matter of both practice and common sense.

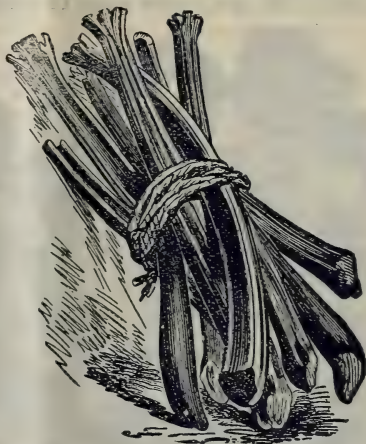


Rhubarb

Rhubarb is easily grown from seed, but should have a thorough prepared seed bed, as the seed is light and germinates slowly. Sow in drills about an inch deep and thin out to six inches apart. In the following fall these seedlings may be transplanted to a permanent bed. This bed should be well fertilized and very deeply plowed. It is almost impossible to make the soil too rich. Plant four feet apart each way. All leaves and stems should be left to develop the second season, and steady pulling may begin the third. Rhubarb should never be allowed to run to seed, as it exhausts the plant. If you want to secure edible stems at once we advise the use of two-year-old roots. We can supply these in planting season.

Mammoth Rhubarb—One of the very best varieties, producing very large stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots—Fine two-year-old. (See page 29.) Per doz., 75c. By express only.



MAMMOTH RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

This plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, has been stirred to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. Make drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart, and sow the seed about ten to the foot, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high thin out to three inches apart and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter.

Mammoth Salsify (See Cut)—This is a great improvement in the salsify plant. The roots are much larger, less stringy and more delicately flavored. The most popular market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Wisconsin Golden—A new sort; very vigorous; large roots; crisp and of the very finest quality; very popular in Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



MAMMOTH SALSIFY.

Spinach

Spinach is a native of Asia, and has been largely improved on from time to time, until now a strain of varieties are offered that are of most excellent quality. There are sexes noted in spinach plants, the females living much longer and produce seed, while the male plant dies out and never shoots to seed. For summer use sow in very rich ground in early spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin by degrees. For early spring use sow once in two weeks during the autumn. Spinach requires a good deal of nitrogenous manure to perfect it. Have the



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

manure composted with kainit. Spinach is very profitable to grow. It always commands a much higher price than any other salad or "greens." It is becoming better known and liked in the South every year, and will in time supplant the well-known mustard and turnip as favorite salads.

Bloomsdale Savoy—This is by far the most popular variety with the gardener. It is the earliest and hardiest sort. Its beautiful crimped leaves are dark, crisp and tender. For fall planting it is the very best sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

Broad Leaved Flanders—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round, very thick, and of the very best quality. Not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

Long Standing—A thick-leaved sort that remains in condition longer than any other sort. Rarely runs to seed. Leaves smooth, dark green. A good sort for spring planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.



Squash

Squash is very valuable as food. Few people appreciate its value. They are delicious if properly cooked. We offer a wide range of varieties, which are divided into two classes, viz., summer and winter sorts. The summer varieties may be planted from the last of March to May and June. However they grow better when planted after the soil is thoroughly warmed. The fall and winter sorts should be planted in June and July. Some people complain of their squash blooms falling off without fruiting. This is perfectly natural, as sexes are noted in squash blooms, and only female blooms produce fruit. The male blooms are larger, born on fool stalks, and soon fall off without producing.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

Mammoth White Bush (See Cut)—The very finest type of white bush or patty-pan sort in existence. Very vigorous growth and large, clear white fruits. The indentations occur in pairs, the two being deeply indented, the intervening scallop only slightly so. Our trials show little or no difference in earliness, and when size and quality are considered Mammoth White Bush is far ahead. The favorite market gardeners sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan (See Cut)—This is the old standard variety of early squarsh. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck (See Cut)—This is one of the juciest and most highly flavored of all the squashes. It is a bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60c.

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—Our trials have shown this variety to be the very best crook-neck in existence. It is twice the size of the ordinary type, deeper colored and far better flavored. They stand hot weather better, are only five to eight days later and far more prolific than Yellow Summer Crook-Neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



GIANT SUMMER CROOK-NECK.

Fordhook—Our trials have convinced us that Fordhook is one of the very finest squashes. We were very agreeably surprised at its excellent quality and flavor. Planted the same day under identical conditions, it was only eight days behind White Bush, more prolific, squashes of fine shape, thick, delicious flesh, and was in no way bothered with squash bugs or borers. This alone should establish it in the South. Try Fordhook and be convinced. It is equally good as a winter sort if allowed to ripen on the vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Marrow—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick, and of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Orange Marrow—This is the earliest of all the winter squash. The skin is of a deep rich orange color; flesh very thick and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Hubbard Squash—This is a good standard variety; very large size; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Pike's Peak, or Sibley—A fine winter or fall squash. Skin smooth, of pale green color; flesh very thick, solid and of deep orange color; very dry, fine grained and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



EARLY WHITE BUSH



YELLOW SUMMER CROOK-NECK.



Tomatoes

No vegetable occupies the prominence and infinite care, selection, etc. in the seedsman's time and business as the tomato. The strains and sections of the country in which the seed crops are grown have so much to do with the general quality of the crop that the growing of tomato seed must be done with the greatest care. With this in view, we spare no expense in having our seed produced under the supervision and care of experts in this line. You can not buy better seed at any price.

Sparks' Earliana—No variety has reached the great and lasting popularity that this sort has. Any one who has tried this sort needs no advice as to what varieties to buy. To those who have never tried it, we can only say it is absolutely the finest, the earliest and the most prolific tomato on earth. Earliana will put more money in your pocket than any other sort. Fruits round, smooth, bright red and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.

June Pink—We illustrate a single branch of this magnificent tomato, which portrays its character and prolificness better than words. Many markets demand *pink tomatoes*, and a number of people prefer them. *June Pink* is a pink skinned Earliana. All the good qualities of Earliana apply to June Pink. It is almost identical except its pink skin. We know this to be a winner. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.

Chalk's Early Jewel—This is a magnificent second early sort, following Earliana. Bright crimson; thick, fine flavored flesh and almost seedless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston's Dwarf Stone Tomato—The Dwarf Stone makes a very large, stocky plant, holding its fruit in great clusters well above the ground; is very smooth, solid and of a brick red color, ripens uniformly and is of the best quality. The variety is early and enormously prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Godden's Dwarf Imperial—The plants of this variety are much like the Dwarf Champion in structure, the plant being very thick and growing only to the height of a foot and a half to two feet. The fruit is produced in great clusters; is about the size of the Stone, very firm and few seeds; remarkably uniform, smooth and a rich, deep, glossy red. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.

Enormous Tomato—This variety is as large as Ponderosa, bright red in color, and of a much better shape. The flesh is exceedingly thick, solid red, no green or tough spots, and hardly any seed. The vine is a most vigorous, rank grower, very large stock. For a late variety or for fall use in the South no variety would seem to be so well suited as the Enormous. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Godden's Early Prolific—It is probably the quickest tomato to mature that has ever been introduced, and, unlike most early sorts, is of good size, fine appearance, almost seedless, and of excellent quality. The fruit is perfect in shape, large, smooth, and of a handsome red color. The vines are very prolific, making it a most profitable sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.



JUNE PINK

We furnish tomato plants of all leading varieties in season. For prices see page 29.



Tomatoes--Concluded

Livingston's Beauty (See Cut)—The best all-round tomato on earth; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. Is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy, crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



ACME.

Acme—This particular variety is well known to be one of the earliest as well as the most prolific sort grown. The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time, juicy and excellent flavor. A popular one with truckers and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Stone—One of the most valuable all-round sorts of our entire list. The fruit is large, of dark brick color, solid, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa—Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very

large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit when ripe is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Dwarf Champion—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size. A good shipper and more profitable to grow for early market, because no stakes are necessary, as it holds its own fruit above ground. The foliage is peculiar, being corrugated and of a very dark green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston's Favorite—Among Northern growers Favorite is most popular as a sort to grow for canners. Large, very smooth and very prolific. A good main crop sort for any purpose. An excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Trophy—An old standard red sort; medium late, very prolific and unusually hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Queen—A bright orange yellow sort; prolific, medium late and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—One of the hardiest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from other sorts, having more the appearance of an Irish potato vine than a tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Matchless—A hardy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, solid, and dark red color. In quality it is one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Ignotum—A large dark red, medium late sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Honor Bright—Standard bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Perfection—Choice beautiful light red sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Royal Red—Handsome smooth dark red sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Pear Shaped—A small Italian variety, producing its fruit in great clusters; shaped like a pear. Desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Peach Tomato—A peculiar variety of tomato, resembling a peach very much in form; very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Plum—A curious variety; vines not unlike other sorts, but fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling when ripe a fine juicy, yellow plumb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



BEAUTY.



Turnips

How to grow—Turnips succeed best on new ground, and are much sweeter and juicier, when grown on such land; still, old ground may produce fine turnips if fertilized well. Turnips in this latitude may be sown eight months in the year. The fall crop is usually sown from June to September and the spring crop from February to April. Swedes or Ruta Bagas are best sown in June. Most all sorts of turnips do better drilled, but some of the quick growing flat sorts produce well broadcast when not too thick. The flat sorts should be grown as near the top of ground as possible. Not over two pounds of seeds should be used broadcast to the acre, and only one pound should be used if drilled.

Mammoth Red Top Globe—This is one of the largest and finest of all the turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varietiest grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Red or Purple top (Strap Leaved)—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine grained and tender. A purely American variety; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Large White Norfolk—It is a choice white variety, growing to a very large size, productive and a good table or stock feeding sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Sweet German—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a winter turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Amber Globe—The flesh is beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Large Yellow Globe—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Long White Cow Horn—This is a very fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding as well as table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.



LARGE WHITE GLOBE.



MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.

Large White Globe (See Illustration from Photograph)—A very fine globe-shaped variety, producing enormous roots of the finest quality. Very fine for sowing for greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

White Milan—A very early, or in fact the earliest white flat turnip in existence. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Egg—Beautiful oblong, early white sort, fine keeper and market variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Milan, Purple Top—The earliest turnip known; small flat purple top; small top grows on top of ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Seven Top—Old fashioned winter greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Dixie Land or Southern Prize—The finest winter turnip grown; identical with the Seven Top, except it

makes a very fine, large white turnip. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Our prices on Turnip Seed are delivered by mail postpaid.



Rutabaga, or Swedes

Rutabaga seed should be sowed in June and July. They like a rich, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills thirty inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck so often seen on rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development, and to this end should be thinned out to about eight inches in the row.



IMPROVED PURPLE TOP

Improved Purple Top Yellow—This is the standard all purpose sort; very hardy, producing well-formed, solid sweet flavored roots. Leaves quite small; very small neck. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Large White—The sweetest sort; very solid white flesh; fine grained; a very desirable table sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Bloomsdale Swede—A variety of American origin; very popular in the Eastern markets; large, solid, fine grained sweet sort. Very fine for table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Bon Air—A handsome yellow rutabaga; fine grain; perfection in form; does not make any neck. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

NOTE—All our turnip seed are subjected to the severest test. Weather and planting being right, you may be assured of a good stand.

Herbs--Aromatic and Medicinal

Most every family grow around the yard or garden one or more herbs of some variety. They are a class of plants deserving of larger cultivation. Some of them are annuals, mature seed every season and must be planted every year; while others are perennial in character, do not have to be planted every year, but make new growth from the old roots.

Anise—A hardy annual, largely used as a medicinal herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Balm—A perennial herb, easily propagated from the root or seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Sweet Basil—A hardy annual; easily grown; seed and stems have a pungent flavor like cloves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Caraway—This plant is largely cultivated for its aromatic seed, which are used to a great extent in bread and other pastry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Borage—A hardy annual; leaves agreeable odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Catnip—A hardy perennial; easily propagated from roots or seed. It is a valuable medicinal plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Coriander—An annual, easily grown from seed. It is cultivated for its aromatic seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—An annual, largely cultivated for its aromatic seed, which are used for flavoring pickles, etc. Used as a medicine for colic in children. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Sweet Fennel—A perennial, grown for its leaves, which are used for flavoring soaps, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Horehound—A valuable perennial herb, largely used in cough medicines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Lavender—A hardy perennial, grown mostly for its perfume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Sweet Marjoram—A tender perennial, used for its delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

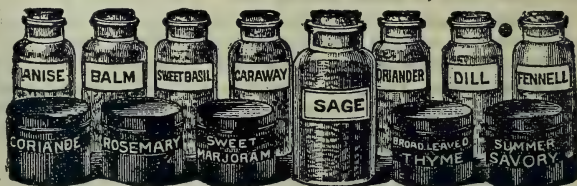
Rosemary—A hardy perennial, grown for its fragrant odor and aromatic, bitter taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Sage—A hardy perennial, widely grown from seed. It is largely grown for flavoring meats, sausages, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Summer Savory—An annual grown largely for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Tansy—A hardy perennial, grown for its medicinal uses. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Thyme—A perennial, grown both for its medicinal virtues and its flavoring qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.





Poultry Supplies

Successful poultry raisers, both in the country and cities, have shown the benefit and necessity of giving more care to the raising and keeping of poultry. Poultry is then made a profitable adjunct to the farm.

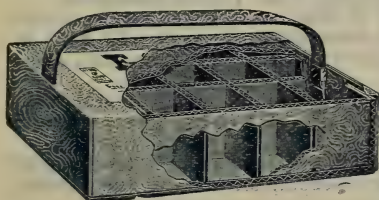
We are large dealers of all the best Poultry Supplies. In this catalogue we can only give a list of some of the supplies carried by us in this line. Our regular Poultry Supply Catalogue will be issued February 1. Write for it.

Sanitary Fount (See Cut)—Made in two pieces of heavy jug ware; easily cleaned; keeps the water nice and cool in the summer, and is very popular in the South. Price, quart size, 25c; half gallon size, 35c; gallon size, 50c; two gallon size, 75c.

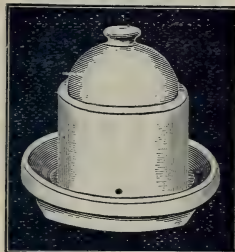
Galvanized Drinking Fountain—These are made in two pieces, both of heavy galvanized iron. These fountains are easily cleaned, and, of course, are unbreakable. Price, one quart size, each 20c; two quart size, 25c; three and a half quart size, 35c; two gallon size, 50c each.

Cypher's Wall Fountain—Made of heavy galvanized iron. Will not break by freezing. Easily cleaned and will last indefinitely. The back is flattened so it can be hung on a wall or post, up out of the way, so the water cannot become polluted. Price, one gallon size, 50c; two gallon size, 75c.

Eyrie Egg Box—For shipping settings of eggs. This box is made of corrugated paper, the best package material known. It provides a cushion which, while elastic, will not crush. The handle is put on after the box is filled ready for shipment, and automatically locks the box. It can not be tampered with in transit, prevents anything being put on top of box and provides a means of handling it.



EYRIE EGG SHIPPING BOX



SANITARY FOUNT.

	PRICES	EACH	PER DOZ.
15 egg size.....	15c		\$1 25
30 egg size.....	25c		1 90

Grit and Shell Box—Made of heavy galvanized iron, with three compartments, for grit, oyster shell and charcoal, or any other feed necessary. They pay for themselves in a few days in protecting the feed and preventing waste. It is provided with a good strong bail handle, so it can be hung up. Price 50c.

Dry Food Hopper—The dry food hopper is constructed on the same principle as the grit and shell box, only it is larger and contains only two compartments, one holding about six quarts and one three quarts. It is a practical labor and food saving device, and if once used no poultryman would be without one. Price 75c.

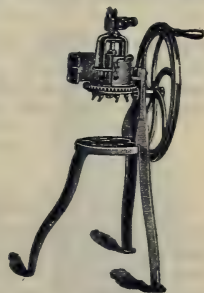
Hallock's Food Holder—The greatest device on the market for feeding; impossible for the chicken to get in the pan or crowd each other. It is made in two pieces. The top can be removed by pressing a spring at the top, which spreads the wires and releases the pan, and is easily put back in the same manner. Price, small (1 gal.) 75c, medium (2 gal.) \$1, large (3 gal.) \$1.25.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters are handled and recommended by us, because we have found them the strongest and most practical machine on the market; also a special feature is its automatic feed attachment. We carry in stock the following sizes, which we sell at factory prices: No. 7 (like cut), \$12; No. 5 B. M., \$10.40; No. 5 B, \$8; No. 5 C, \$6. Write for bone mill catalogue, also prices on power machines.



CHAMPION LEG BAND

Banner Root and Vegetable Cutter—Capacity one bushel in about five minutes. Price, \$5.



MANN'S BONE CUTTER

POULTRY NETTING.

2 inch mesh, 3 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	\$ 2 50
2 inch mesh, 4 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	3 30
2 inch mesh, 5 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	4 15
2 inch mesh, 6 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	4 95
1 inch mesh, 3 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	6 45
1 inch mesh, 4 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	8 60
1 inch mesh, 5 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	11 20

Nest Eggs, porcelain, doz.....	\$ 0 25
Medicated Nest Eggs, each.....	10
Cypher's Medical Case, 10 separate remedies.....	2 00
Cypher's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case.....	3 00
Sulphur Candles, by mail.....	25

Revolving Egg Cabinet, 150 egg size.....	\$ 3 00
Revolving Egg Cabinets, 560 egg size.....	5 00
Leg Bands, Champion Aluminum, 1 doz. 15c; 50 for 50c; 100 for.....	75
Philadelphia Poultry Marker, each.....	25
Reliable Poultry Punch, each.....	50
Phillings caponizing set, each.....	3 00

Poultry Supplies continued.

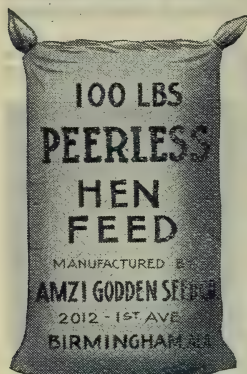
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Poultry Supplies--Concluded

Peerless Hen or Scratch Feed—This is our own preparation for grown and half grown chickens. We mix it ourselves out of the best and sweetest grain, and we know it is pure and does not contain a lot of old junk wheat screenings and other damaged grain. Some people imagine that anything is good enough for a chicken, when as a matter of fact thousands of valuable birds are killed every day through feeding damaged grain. Peerless Scratch Feed contains nothing but the following: Choice Red Wheat, Cracked Corn (from the very best milling corn, not chops, corncobs, etc.), Canada Peas (split), Sunflower Seed, Kaffir Corn, White Clipped Oats, Barley and nothing else, such as grit, oyster shells and other stuff to cheapen it. If you want to see a sample of it before you buy let us know. Price per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25. Special price in ton lots.



Peerless Little Chick Feed—This is also our own mixture for small chicks. It is composed of almost the same grains as our Scratch Feed, only it is ground much finer, and contains a small per cent. of Flax Seed, Rice and German Millet. It has all the fine waste screened out of it, and is all feed; contains no grit, oyster shells or other stuff to cheapen it. Price, lb., 3c; per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50. Special price in ton lots.

Peerless Pigeon Feed—Our own mixture; contains principally Red Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Cracked Corn, Millet Seed and Hemp. It is a nice clean feed, well balanced, and will give the most critical the best of satisfaction. Price, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; per 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Peerless Laying Feed—Another of our own products, made of choice sound grain in the proper proportion to induce laying. Contains no worthless filler or inert substance ordinarily used to cheapen such products. This mixture brings the eggs. Just try it and see. Price, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Peerless Forcing or Mash Feed—A mash feed specially prepared by us to promote rapid growth. It puts good solid meat on a bird, filling out its frame and brings up the weight. Prepared from only the choicest of materials. Price, lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Alfalfa Clover—For green stuff during winter cut clover (Alfalfa) is invaluable to feed in with the mash. It is high in protein, a great egg producer, and aids in keeping all fowls in fine, healthy condition. Price, lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; per 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Blood Meal is a great health and egg producer; best feed in morning's mash feed. It should always have hot water put on it before being fed. Price—Lb., 5c; 6 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs for \$1.00; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs for \$3.50.

There is nothing more important for a success with chickens than suitable feed and practical remedies for the many diseases of chickens. We are large dealers in grain and seeds of all kinds. No one is in better position than we to make the right prices when it comes to chicken feed.

About Prices—All classes of grain are subject to constant fluctuation, and it is impossible to name guaranteed prices in a catalogue. It is better always to write for prices, specifying quantities wanted, and get special letter quotations before ordering.

ALWAYS WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING:

Red Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cracked Corn, Barley, Rye, Hemp Seed, Sunflower Seed, Canada Peas, Buckwheat, Rice, Etc.

Pearl Grit, medium, coarse and fine, 100 lbs. \$0 75	Darling's Beef Scraps, per lb., 4c, per 100 lbs. \$3 25
Oyster Shell, coarse, per 100 lbs. 75	Charcoal, granulated, 2 lb. pkg. 10
Oyster Shell, fine, per 100 lbs. 75	Charcoal, granulated, 50 lb. pkg. 1 25
Raw Bone Meal, per 100 lbs. 1 75	Crushed Bone for Poultry, per lb., 3c, per 100 lbs. 2 00

Poultry Remedies

We have not space here to describe these poultry remedies, but if interested will send you our complete poultry supply catalogue, which will give the information.

Godden's Egg Producer, 40 oz. pkg. \$0 25	Godden's Roup Cure, small size \$0 25
Conkey's Laying Tonic, pkg. 25	Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, pkg. 25
Cyphers Roup Cure, small pkg. 50	Conkey's Gape Cure, pkg. 50
Cyphers Save-all Egg Preservative, gallon. 1 00	Godden's Sorehead Remedy, pkg. 25
Conkey's Lice Powder, 5 oz. pkg. 10	Graham's Chicken Cholera Cure, pkg. 25
Conkey's Lice Powder, 15 oz. pkg. 25	International Poultry Food, pkg. 25
Conkey's Lice Powder, 48 oz. pkg. 50	International Poultry Food, large pkg. 50
Lee's Egg Maker, 25 lb. buckets. 2 00	International Poultry Food, pail. 3 50
Lee's Germazone, tablets. 50	Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, qt. size. 35
Conkey's Roup Cure, small size. 25	Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, 1 gal. size. 60
Conkey's Roup Cure, medium size. 50	Lee's Germazone Liquid, bottle. 50
Conkey's Healing Salve, pkg. 25	

THE MARK



OF QUALITY

Incubators and Brooders

We are agents for the State of Alabama for the
Cyphers Incubator Co. for their

Fire-Proof-Insurable Standard Incubators and Brooders

We give prices of these machines below, and
will gladly mail a fully illustrated and descrip-
tive catalogue of them free to any one inter-
ested.



STANDARD
CYPHERS INCUBATOR.
Fire Proofed-Insurable.

INCUBATORS

Name of Incubator	Capacity Hen Eggs Duck Eggs	Price
No. 0, 1909—Pattern Standard	70 56	\$15 00
No. 1, 1909—Pattern Standard	144 112	22 00
No. 2, 1909—Pattern Standard	244 200	32 00
No. 3, 1909—Pattern Standard	390 300	38 00

Name of Incubator	Capacity Hen Eggs Duck Eggs	Price
"Electro Hen"	60 ---	\$16 00
Boys' Choice	50 ---	7 50
Farm-Economy	110 ---	12 00
Special catalogue on "Hatching by Electricity."		

BROODERS FOR 1909

Name of Brooder	Capacity	Price
Cyphers Adaptable Hover	75 to 100 Chicks	\$ 8 50
Cyphers Style A, 1909, Outdoor	75 to 100 Chicks	12 50
Cyphers Style D, 1909, Indoor, Self-regulating, capacity 75 to 100 Chicks. Price, \$11.50.		
Incubator Thermometers		\$0 60
Cyphers Safety Brooder Stoves		1 25

Name of Brooder	Capacity	Price
Cyphers Style B, 1909, Outdoor	100 to 150 Chicks	\$16 50
Cyphers Style C, 1909, Outdoor	100 to 150 Chicks	18 50
Brooder Thermometer		
Metal Parts for Brooders		5 50

Sprayers

Deming Bucket Spray Pump



FIG. 689.

"Perfect Success" Fig. 689 (See Cut)—As shown in cut, all brass working parts, with indestructible bronze valves and malleable iron combination foot rest. It is provided with four feet of hose and Bordeaux nozzle; can be adjusted to any bucket; successfully used in putting on whitewash, and is supplied without bucket. Price, \$4.50.

The "Success" Spray Pump is the same high-class spray pump as the "Perfect Success," except that it does not have the attachment for bucket as shown on Fig. 689. Price without bucket, \$3 75.

The Prize Brass Spray Pump—This machine is almost the same as the "Success," only it is equipped with Acme nozzle, and will throw a fine spray or solid stream. Price without bucket, \$3 50.

The "Success," Fig. 662 (See Cut)—Useful for whitewashing poultry houses and stables; also for spraying, disinfecting, etc. The tank is galvanized iron, and holds five gallons. A strainer and agitator are provided, also a

cover to prevent liquid splashing out. Provided with a Bordeaux nozzle. Price, \$7.50.

Write for prices on Cart and Barrel Sprayers.

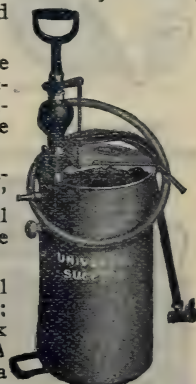


FIG. 662.

WHITEWASHER.

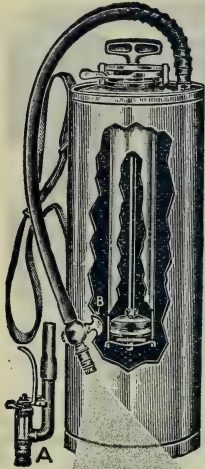
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Sprayers and Powder Dusters

The Auto-Spray



PATENTED.

Auto-Spray with Stop-Cock, (A) showing Auto-Pop Nozzle on Side.

(See Cut)—Large tank, holding one quart, with double seamed heads, tube stationary, cylinder 13x4x18 inches. Throws a spray as fine as mist, uses about one-tenth the liquid. Fine for spraying flowers, vegetable, chicken houses, etc.

Suitable for work in the field, the orchard, the garden, for washing windows, for washing wagons, for fire extinguisher. The motive power that operates the spray is compressed air. The machine is pumped up like a bicycle tire. After the air is sufficiently compressed the force of it will drive the water out through the nozzle in a splendid spray. Length of cylinder, 21 in.; diameter of cylinder, 7 in.; weight, empty, 7 lbs.; weight, loaded, 39 lbs.; capacity, about 4 gals.

Prices—Auto-Spray, brass tank, with stop-cock, each, \$6.00.
Auto-Spray, brass tank, with auto-pop, each, \$7.00.
Auto-Spray, steel tank, with stop-cock, each, \$4.50.
Auto-Spray, steel tank, with auto-pop, each, \$5.50.
Extension Brass Pipe, 2-feet lengths, each, 50.
Extension Galvanized Pipe, 2-ft. l'gts, each, 40.
Elbow Connections, solid brass, each, 35.

Cyclone Spray Pump



CYCLONE SPRAY PUMP

Price, all tin, 50c, all brass, \$1

Scollay Rubber Hand Sprayer—This sprayer consists of a large rubber bulb attached to a nozzle in such a way that the under side of the leaves can be sprayed the same as the top. The sprayer is filled by pressing the bulb and inserting nozzle into liquid—a valuable sprayer for pot plants and small flower beds. Supplied in either straight or curved neck. Price, 4 oz., straight neck only, 50c; 6 oz., straight or curved neck, \$1; 8 oz., straight or curved neck, \$1.25.



NO 1 ANGLE

Dickey Bug Duster—A very simple contrivance for dusting on any kind of bug poison. It is made of heavy block tin, having a capacity of three to five pounds of powder. One end is perforated, letting out the powder by slight agitation with the hand. It will more than pay for itself in one day's use. Price, each, 25c.



DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER

Leggett's "Little Giant" Duster—Machine weighs 6 lbs.; furnished with three tubes, five nozzles and strap. Weighs, cased for shipping, 12 lbs. Capacity about one quart. Run entirely by Gear. Distributes any dry powder, Paris green, etc., to perfection. The machine keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator. Can dust potato vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Price, \$6 each.



Leggett's Champion Dry Powder Duster—Similar to the above description, only larger and adjustable to different width of rows. Price, \$8.

Powder Bellows—Strong bellows, with powder holder. Small size, 75c; large size, \$1.00.

Jumbo Powder Guns—Very popular. Best grade, 25 cents each.



Insecticides, Bug Poisons

Bug Poison should be ordered when you send in an express or freight order for Seed. They are too heavy for the mails, and some of them, on account of their poisonous nature, are refused the mails

Black Death—Non-poisonous to humans, except, of course, where taken in considerable quantities, when it might result seriously. But there is absolutely no danger in using it on any class of vegetables, and it is absolutely a certainty in destroying all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is especially recommended for potato bugs, cabbage worms and all other bugs or worms that destroy foliage. It is more reasonable in price than any other standard insecticide, is highly concentrated and more economical to use. It is applied in the dry powder by dusting on the plants, either through an old sack or through a duster made of tin. It may also be used in a solution and sprayed or sprinkled on. We can furnish it in bulk, in sacks, barrels or by the ton. Full directions with each package. Besides being a valuable insecticide it is almost worth the price asked as a fertilizer alone. Price—Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; per 100 lbs., \$4.00; per bag of 200 lbs., \$7.50; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$7.50.

Bug Death—Is a powder, not poisonous to any extent to human life, but is awfully destructive to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is a fertilizer also, so when you take into account this value the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the plants infested. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 25 cents. But it can be successfully applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant will cause the powder to dust through the cloth. Price—Lb., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 35c; 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 12½-lb. box for \$1.00; 100 lb. lots, \$6.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 25c.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

Slug-Shot—Is a powder, not poisonous to any extent to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is applied by dusting on in the dry state, or it can be mixed in water and sprayed on. Slug-Shot, when dusted on vegetation, will keep off more or less insects that it does not kill. It is a valuable fertilizer. Price—Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Tobacco Dust—This is a most valuable insecticide and will drive away most any kind of insect, being especially desirable to destroy lice and drive away bugs attacking melons, cantaloupe, squash, etc. Tobacco is a high grade fertilizer, and you can get your money back in plant food alone, to say nothing of the value as an insecticide. Price—Lb., 5c; 10-lb. lots, 3½c; 50-lb. lots, 3c; 100-lb. lots, 2½c; 200-lb. bags, 2c. Special prices in ton lots.

Paris Green—Is very poisonous. It is known to be the most reliable destroyer of all leaf-eating insects, but is almost worthless for destroying what is known as sucking insects. If thought desirable to use in solution, which is really the most economical way, from one-quarter to one pound will be sufficient to add to fifty gallons of water, the quantity depending upon the tenderness of the foliage it is to be applied to. Price of Paris Green, ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 to 10 lb. lots, 30c.

Whale Oil Soap—For destroying and preventing insects, grubs, slugs, etc., on plants, trees and vines. Price—15c lb.; 5-lb. lots, 12c lb.; 10-lb. lots, 10c lb.

Bordeaux Mixture—We can supply Bordeaux Mixture in powder already mixed in the proper proportion, 10-lb. bag sufficient to make 50 gallons by simply adding water. This is the simplest and most economical way to buy it, because then you don't have to handle extra or pay freight on water. Price of 10-lb. bag, 75c.

Arsenate of Lead—A valuable insecticide for all classes of leaf-eating insects. It kills quickly. Does not scald the plants like Paris Green and is more effective. Fine for potatoes and trees. Price—1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, \$1.00.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap—For a cheap, effective, clean and harmless insecticide for amateur and professional growers this is unexcelled. Quickly exterminates all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Unsurpassed for rose bushes. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. A trial will give highly gratifying results. Three-ounce cake, sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution, 10c; by mail, postpaid, 13c. Eight-ounce cake, sufficient for 4 gallons prepared solution, for 20c; by mail, postpaid, 28c.

London Purple—Very poisonous and equally efficacious as Paris Green, and more soluble. Use the same way as Paris Green. Lb., 25c; by mail, 40c.

Pure White Hellebore—The cheapest and best preparation for destroying rose slugs, current worms, etc. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; by mail, 45c per lb. **Flowers of Sulphur**—For prevention and destruction of mildew. Lb., 10c; by mail, 25c. **Blue Stone**—For spraying fruit trees in combination with lime and sulphur is an excellent insecticide. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

KILLS

**Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap.**

INSECTS

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

High Grade Fertilizers

Fertilizer Chemicals
Fertilizer Materials

We can most always save our customers money on fertilizers, especially if they want some special formula for a certain crop. If you will let us know just what crop is to be fertilized, character of soil, etc., we can help you. You can't always buy a suitable mixture that is on the market; most of the guano or complete fertilizer obtainable is either deficient in phosphoric acid, potash or nitrogen; that is, for some crops. So in order to obtain satisfactory results it is necessary to resort to chemicals to make up the deficiency.

Godden's Complete Vegetable Grower—The best fertilizer for all truck and Garden crops. This contains 7% available phosphoric acid, 5% ammonia, 5% potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables, and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. We can furnish it in bags small enough (50 pounds) for an ordinary home garden, or in as large quantities as may be wanted. Price: Fifty pound bag for \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$1.90; 200 lbs. for \$3.50; \$32.50 per ton f. o. b. Birmingham.

Godden's Lawn and Flower Fertilizer and Top Dressing—We have made this especially for lawns, containing such plant food that we have found essential to promote the growth of grass, giving it a rich green color, containing a formula of 7 to 8% available phosphoric acid, 7% ammonia and 6% potash. The ammonia is in such form that it has a permanent effect. This will prove one of the best for top dressings for lawns, a most excellent fertilizer for rose bushes, grape vines, also all grades of flowers. Five pounds, 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25-lb. bag (enough for a space 1,200 square feet) for 90c; a 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.25; 200-lb. bag, \$4.50; per ton, \$42.50.

Jefferson Complete Corn and Cotton Fertilizer—By using 400 to 600 of this mixture per acre with corn or cotton you will increase the yield per acre very much. This contains a formula of 10% available phosphoric acid, 2% ammonia, 2% potash, using in making this formula such plant foods in the correct quantities as we have found to give the best results with cotton and corn. Price per bag of 200 lbs., \$2.50; 1,000 lbs. for \$13.00; per ton, \$25.00.

Nitrate of Soda—This is the cheapest concentrated form of ammonia or nitrogen that can be bought commercially. It is very profitable to use on most any class of crops where quick, vigorous growth is demanded. It is usually applied after a crop is growing, because it is available so quick that it can't be used to profit when seed are planted except on very quick maturing stuff. It is valuable in composts, and especially desirable to hurry on cabbage, onions, lettuce and other vegetables, also to draw up wheat and oats. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.50; ton, \$65.00.

Kainit—It runs twelve to fifteen per cent. of actual potash, and its values are based on its content of potash. The other eighty-five per cent. is gypsum, salt, carnalite, etc., and while these salts are not plant foods they do exert more or less influence on crops. Kainit is recommended as an insecticide and germicide; prevents rust in cotton, scab on potatoes, and destroys numerous insects in the soil where applied. It is splendid to put in the compost or any formula requiring potash, or it can be used independently from other fertilizer, or in addition, at the rate of two to four hundred pounds to the acre. Price of Kainit, per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$16.00.

Muriate of Potash—This is an important potash salt, running from fifty to fifty-five per cent. actual potash. It is one of the most soluble forms of potash that can be obtained commercially and is more largely used than any other form. It is more largely used for the reason of its concentration. The saving in freight alone is a considerable item. Muriate of Potash is used in compost, and is nearly always the source of potash in all complete fertilizers. It is largely used independently of other fertilizers, or is added to so-called complete fertilizers to bring up the per cent. of potash to the desired amount. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips and beets especially need Muriate of Potash. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00; ton \$55.00.

Ground Tobacco Stems—This is another source of potash, besides ammonia. The goods we handle run 10½ per cent. potash and 3½ per cent. ammonia; so with the addition of acid phosphate you can produce a complete fertilizer. Tobacco stems are used in certain formulas for their potash, ammonia and their ability to destroy insects. This is a valuable stuff, for applying on melons, squash, cucumbers, etc., to drive away insects. Price, per bag of 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Acid Phosphate—We handle 16 per cent. goods. It is always cheaper to buy the high grade or 16 per cent. goods, because you buy a pound of actual phosphoric acid in the 16 per cent. cheaper than in the 14 per cent. And when you have to pay freight on the goods you pay as much for cheap goods as you do for the high grade. Price 16 per cent. acid, bag 200 lbs., \$1.75; \$16.00 ton.

Bone Meal—The cheapest fertilizer on the market when you take into account what you really get for your money. We guarantee it to run 24 per cent. phosphoric acid and not less than 5 per cent. ammonia. Price per bag of 200 lbs., \$3.50; ton, \$30.00.

Blood, Bone and Potash—A high grade, complete fertilizer, containing 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. ammonia and 2 per cent. potash. This is the standard formula for general crop purposes. Price, bag 200 lbs., \$2.50.

Concentrated Tankage—This fertilizer material is the basis for making all complete fertilizers. It furnishes nitrogen or ammonia and phosphoric acid, and only potash is needed to make complete ration. A judicious use of tankage will save the farmer a great deal of money. What we sell will analyze about 15 per cent. phosphoric acid and 5 to 6 per cent. nitrogen. Price per 100 lbs., \$1.25.

McVay's Plant Food—This fertilizer will be found excellent for all ferns, palms and other pot plants, containing in concentrated form plant foods required by flowers. Price, 2-lb. pkg., 25c.



Nitro-Culture, for Supplying Bacteria to the Soil, for Leguminous Plants

Nitro-Culture consists of nitrogen-collecting bacteria which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having the power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very costly when obtained through chemical fertilizers. The remarkable increase of crop frequently reported, and caused by inoculation, is due wholly to the large amount of nitrogen collected from the air by the bacteria.

Full directions for using with each package.

List of Plants You Can Inoculate—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sapling Clover, Crimson Clover, Bur Clover, Cow Peas, English Peas, Snap Beans, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetches, Peanuts, Beggar Weed, Mellilotus, White Clover, Alsike, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas. Write us for catalogue of Nitro-Culture.



Plant on the Left Inoculated with Nitro-Culture

PRICE LIST

By Mail, Postpaid.

Trial Package	\$ 0 50
1-Acre "	1 50
5-Acre "	5 00
20-Acre "	18 00
50-Acre "	40 00

When ordering state what particular crop
you desire to inoculate.

Special Garden Packages

Sufficient for Small Gardens

Sweet Peas	25c
Garden Beans	25c
Garden Peas	25c

Suitable Grass Seed Mixtures for Meadows and Pastures on Different Sorts of Soil

We are publishing on this page a list of mixtures suitable for different lands specified that we believe will give satisfactory results to any one undertaking them. It is quite impossible in every instance to prescribe a grass mixture suitable to any particular piece of land except the local conditions are well known, and also the degree of fertility of the soil, etc. But any farmer interested in any grasses, either for forage or for hay, should be willing on their own account to make some practical experiments.

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

(Suitable for Hay.)

No. 1. On good land. Neither too wet nor too dry.			No. 2. For high and dry land.			No. 3. On wet, low land.		
7 lbs. Red Top, fancy cleaned.	7	lbs. Red Top, fancy cleaned.	7	lbs. Red Top.	7	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	3	lbs. Orchard Grass.
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5	lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5	lbs. Orchard Grass.	2	lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2	lbs. Meadow Fescue.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.	10	lbs. Timothy.	5	lbs. Meadow Fescue.	8	lbs. Timothy.	3	lbs. Alsike Clover.
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.	5	lbs. White Clover.	1					
3 lbs. Timothy.								
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.								
30 lbs. Price per acre, \$3.50.			33 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.			30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.		

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land. Neither too dry nor too wet.			No. 5. On dry land.			No. 6. On wet land.		
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5	lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	10	lbs. Red Top.	10	5 lbs. Orchard Grass.	5	lbs. Meadow Fescue.
5 lbs. Red Top.	3	lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	10	lbs. Orchard Grass.	5	lbs. Timothy.	5	lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.	5	lbs. Timothy.	5	lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.	2	lbs. Alsike Clover.		
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.	5	lbs. White Clover.	2					
5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.								
2 lbs. White Clover.								
30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.			30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.			32 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.		



Grasses

Description and Prices of Varieties Found Adapted to Soils, Climate and Conditions of the South.

Grass embraces one-sixth of the whole vegetable family produced in the world, and is the basis of agriculture in its highest degree. While the planting of grasses is on the increase each year, we want to see the farmers in the South devote more land to "cultivated" grasses. There is money in hay. Instead of the South buying hay from the West it should ship it there. By raising more grasses you can raise more and better stock, which produce more manure, with which better general crops can be made.

Godden's Grass Seed will be found of the very highest germination and best quality to be obtained.

Prices on Grass Seed Fluctuate, and those named in this catalogue are the prices ruling at the time we go to press. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at prices ruling the day order is received by us.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—A valuable perennial grass for the South, suitable either for permanent pasture or for hay. Most any soil that will grow a good crop of oats will be suited for Orchard Grass. The soil must be thoroughly prepared, made fine and smooth by harrowing. The seed should then be broadcasted and harrowed in and rolled where possible. The proper time of the year to sow Orchard Grass in Alabama is either in early fall or early spring. The quantity of seed for an acre will depend largely on the quality, but no less than two bushels of good seed should be used when it is to be the sole crop. If sown with grass mixtures, or other seeds, much less will answer. Orchard Grass should be cut for hay when the seed heads have assumed a light straw color. On good land it should yield two to three tons to the acre. Price: lb., 20c; bu., of 14 lbs, \$2.60. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.



ORCHARD GRASS.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*)—Eleven pounds to the bushel. A tall growing perennial grass, with flat leaves and long narrow panicles. It has proven very hardy in Alabama, and may be sown with success either in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall it will grow to be three or four feet high by June and ready to cut for hay as soon as it blooms. Any good soil will grow Oat Grass, and it does much better where the soil is well prepared; still, it has been shown that it will do well in woodland pastures, where it is not possible to make perfect preparations. Meadow Oat Grass is frequently cut green and fed to stock, and a good stand will yield two to three cuttings a season, producing two or three tons of valuable hay. We are inclined to believe that its chief merits lie in its ability to furnish abundant succulent pasture. About thirty pounds of seed is necessary to seed an acre. Price of seed, lb., 20c. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 30c.

Perennial or English Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)—This grass has been introduced in the South in the past few years, and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is of very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. The Perennial Rye Grass is also used largely in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price, lb., 15c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.40. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 25c.



ENGLISH RYE GRASS.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)—This grass resembles English Rye Grass considerably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual, and of course will not last as long. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 feet high. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price per lb., 15c; per bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.40. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 25c.



Grasses--Continued

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*)—Forty-five pounds to the bushel. The standard grass in America for hay; used, however, in some sections largely for pasture. It is a rapid growing annual grass, but may be said to be perennial in its character in some sections. The soil best adapted to Timothy is a rich loam, and it does not seem to succeed on thin or sandy soil. Soil that is to be sown to Timothy should be thoroughly prepared before seeding. The proper time of the year to sow Timothy in the South is unquestionably in the fall of the year, still it is grown with more or less success planted in very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend on the quality. But where it is to be the sole crop about fifteen pounds, or one-third of a bushel, should yield a good stand. But of course if used in a grass mixture much less should be used. The seed should be sown broadcast on a fresh seed bed and covered very lightly. Timothy usually matures hay in the South by the middle of June, and should be cut when in bloom, before the seed becomes thoroughly ripe. Price of fancy cleaned seed, lb., 10c; pk. of 11¼ lbs., 85c; bu. of 45 lbs., \$3.00.

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis Canina*)—This grass is very much like Red Top or Herds, and may be handled in the same manner. It is more creeping and recumbent in its character than Red Top, of somewhat finer texture, and on account of being a rapid grower is much used in lawn mixtures. There is nothing better for damp, wet situations. Price—Lb., 20c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

Creeping Bent (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)—This grass is very much like Rhode Island Bent and Herds Grass. It is a very quick grower, low creeping in character, and consequently valuable as a soil and sand binder. Valuable for sowing on embankments, terraces, etc., to prevent washing. Largely used in lawn mixtures for the carpet-like effect it gives to grass mixtures. Price—Lb., 20c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

Awnless Brome (*Bromus Inermis*)—A rapid growing perennial grass suitable in the South for either hay or pasture, but we are inclined to believe that its greatest mission in the South is for a winter pasture. It will stand extremes of cold as well as drouth, and since it is a rapid grower ought to be of much value to the Southern farmer. The soil for this grass should be prepared in the same manner as for Orchard Grass, and at least 30 to 40 pounds of seed used in seeding an acre. Price, lb., 15c. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25c.

Red Top of Herds Grass (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herds Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth in low, wet lands, and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South.

Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is largely used in some sections for hay.

The preparation of the soil for Red Top is an important item. Since the seeds are so small it becomes necessary, in order to produce an even, uniform stand, to have the soil in a well pulverized condition before the seed are sown. When it is to be the sole crop the ground should be broken deep and cross-harrowed to remove all lumps and rough surfaces. The seed should then be sown broadcast on the freshly prepared seed bed, covered very lightly and rolled where practical. The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed sown.

When the chaff seed are sown, even of fair quality, it will require at least four bushels to produce an ordinary stand, but if fancy cleaned seed are used from six to ten pounds will be ample for seeding an acre.

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend, of course, on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year, but if it is intended only for a hay crop it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. The early spring sowing would also furnish some pasture, even before the time to cut the crop for hay. These seed may be sown by themselves or mixed with other grasses. The proper time to cut it for hay is when it is in bloom and the



RED TOP OR HERDS
GRASS.

seed stalk has begun to turn a straw color. Price of extra clean seed, per lb., 20c; per pk. of 3½ lbs., 60c; per bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb.



TIMOTHY.

If interested in grasses for pastures or hay refer to page 49 and you will find some valuable formulas for grass mixtures for different kinds of soil.



Grasses--Concluded

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*)—Meadow Fescue is one of the finest perennial grasses grown in America. It is a very hardy grass, producing an abundance of foliage, leaves much broader than ordinary Blue Grass, much thicker and containing considerable more fattening qualities. It is very hardy in the South, and is about the only grass outside of Bermuda that seems to thrive, even in hot, dry weather. The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Meadow Fescue is any class of soil that will grow successfully other grasses or crops of grain. In preparing the soil for a crop of Meadow Fescue it will be necessary that the soil be stirred well and made fine by cross-harrowing. This preparation should ensue whether it is sown by itself or whether it is sown with other grass mixtures. The seed should be sown broadcast on a freshly prepared seed bed and covered lightly with a harrow. Still, since it is a hardy germinator, it will come up if planted much deeper than some other grasses. The quantity of seed to sow an acre depends somewhat on the quality of the seed. It may be safe to set down the correct quantity at two bushels, or say fifty pounds. This quantity applies, of course, when it is sown by itself, but if it be sown with winter grain or other grass mixtures, much less, of course, will have to be used.



ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

The proper time to sow Meadow Fescue, especially in Alabama, is undoubtedly in the fall of the year. The roots of this grass penetrate to twelve or fifteen inches into the soil, hence its ability to stand dry weather and drought. The proper time to cut this grass for hay is when it is in full bloom and the head stalk is beginning to turn a straw color. A thick stand of this grass will ordinarily yield three tons of valuable hay to the acre. We strongly recommend its use to the farmers in Alabama. Price of seed—per lb., 20c; per pk. of 6 lbs., \$1 00; per bu., of 24 lbs., \$3 60. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 30c.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but south of Tennessee and Kentucky it is not always a success. The causes of this is not clearly understood, but is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. It is known at least that in Alabama Blue Grass does not seem to root deep enough to enable it to withstand a long dry, hot spell in August. A great deal of Blue Grass is used in Alabama for lawns in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Soil must be rich to grow Blue Grass, and must have been properly prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverization. Blue Grass should always be sown in the fall of the year. The quantity of seed necessary is not less than thirty or forty pounds of the best quality to the acre. The seed, after sowing, must be covered very lightly, and ought always to be rolled. A top dressing of bone meal will be found very advantageous every season. Price, fancy cleaned seed, lb., 20c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.00. BY MAIL, POSTPAID, lb., 30c.



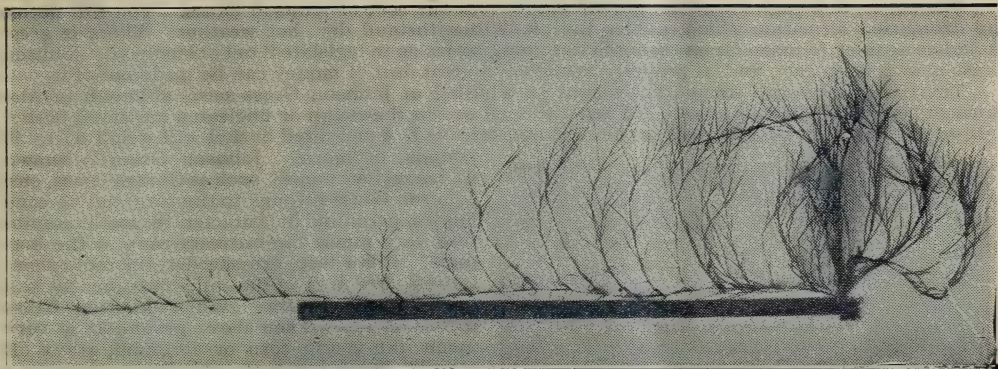
RESCUE, OR SCHRADER'S GRASS.

Rescue, or Schrader's Grass (*Bromus Unioloides*)—Our seed stock of this grass is the genuine Rescue Grass—*Bromus Unioloides*. This grass is often confused with Artie Grass—*Bromus Secalinus*, which is nothing more than a common cheat. It can be distinguished from the true Rescue Grass seed on account of the Artie Grass seed being smaller and weighing about 24 lbs. to the bushel, while True Rescue weighs only about 14 lbs. to the bushel. Rescue Grass is one of the most valuable grasses for winter pasture that can be grown in the South. It is a grass of remarkable vitality, produces long, strong, vigorous roots, standing the most advanced weather—either hot or cold. The True Rescue makes an excellent quality of hay. It is much relished, both as a pasture and hay by all classes of stock. Rescue Grass is sown broadcast from August to November, about 30 lbs. to the acre. Another valuable feature of Rescue Grass in the South is that it can be used as a sand and soil binder, consequently it is valuable to sow on banks or ditches or embankments to prevent washing. Price of Seed—Per lb., 20c; 15 to 30 lbs., 16c per lb.; 100 lbs., 15c per lb. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

Artie Grass (*Bromus Secalinus*)—This is an annual, very similar to other varieties of Brome grasses, and is called "Cheat" yet in North Georgia, and in the Northwest is largely used. While cattle are fond of it, yet the feeding is inferior to that of True Rescue Grass. It is a rank grower. Planted in the fall, one to one and one-half bushels to an acre. Price of Seed—10c per lb.; per bu. of 24 lbs., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$1.75 per bu. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 20c.



Bermuda Grass *(Cynodon Dactylon.)*



BERMUDA GRASS, SHOWING GROWTH FROM SEED PLANTED IN FEBRUARY—PHOTO TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER.

Price—Fancy re-cleaned Bermuda Grass Seed, by mail, postpaid, lb., 70c; by freight or express, lb., 60c; 10-lb. lots, 55c; 25-lb. lots, 50c.

There is no standard weight to a bushel of Bermuda Grass. A measured bushel of re-cleaned seed will weigh from thirty-five to forty pounds. The seed of Bermuda is small, very much like Timothy in appearance and size. It is perennial in character, creeping in habit, and forms the most perfect sod of any grass. A short time ago this grass was propagated altogether from sets or roots, as it seeds both sparingly and infrequently in the United States. The seed are now imported in this country in great quantities, and are becoming cheap enough to be more economical to plant seed than roots. Bermuda is the South's most valuable pasture grass. It will grow on thin land and stand more hot, dry weather than any other valuable grass. The objection to Bermuda is that it dies down in the winter, but this can be overcome by sowing Bur Clover on Bermuda in the fall of the year. The Bur Clover is a winter growth, protects the Bermuda from freezing out, affords valuable grazing, and disappears in the early spring. Bermuda will succeed fairly well in the South on practically every class of soils, whether poor or rich, but makes ranker growth on good soil. Land to be sown to Bermuda should be prepared well, pulverize and make as smooth as possible. An application of two to four hundred pounds of complete commercial fertilizer to the acre will be of great benefit in giving the young plants a start. Stable manure will, of course, answer, but it should be thoroughly rotten and void of weed seed. From six to ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Bermuda is sown in both the fall and spring. Neither sowing will come up until the weather becomes very warm. Fall sowings are most always made in connection with other grasses—clovers or grain. Such crops are usually harvested by early summer, and give the Bermuda a chance to establish itself. When Bermuda is sown in the spring good results are obtained by sowing alone or with Kentucky Blue Grass. Care must be exercised not to sow in connection with anything in the spring that would create too much shade. Bermuda should be sown on a freshly made seed bed and covered very lightly; rolling after seeding is of great benefit. After it becomes well established no amount of grazing will cause injury. No farmer in the South should be without his Bermuda pasture. Some farmers look upon Bermuda as a pest and it is where scattered promiscuously over land intended for cultivation; but where slight care is exercised the danger of it becoming scattered from roots is reduced to a minimum, and since it does not mature seed to any extent, no danger arises from this source. The chief mission of Bermuda Grass in the South is to provide a pasture for all classes of live stock during hot, dry weather, when all other grasses have failed. For this purpose its equal has never been found. Bermuda Grass is much benefitted by working every year or every other year. This is difficult to accomplish, but may be done with a small scooter plow by running a furrow about every fifteen inches apart and then cross-plowing in the same manner. It is sometimes a good idea to fertilize with barn-yard manure or commercial fertilizer when such workings are given. This working may be done in the fall if you decide to sow Bur Clover. Such plowings will enable the Bur Clover to better take hold. If worked in the spring it ought to be done after all danger of freezes have passed. We find a great many farmers suspicious of Bermuda Grass seed, claiming that it will not germinate. A great deal of fraudulent seed have been palmed off on the farmer in the past, so he has a right to be suspicious. We import direct large quantities of genuine Bermuda Grass seed, test it before selling, and you will not be disappointed if you deal with us. We will gladly send any one a sample to test for themselves.

Bulletin No. 10 on Bermuda Grass—It is impossible in a seed catalogue to give space to a full discussion of Bermuda Grass, so we have prepared this bulletin, which will be mailed free to any one interested. It covers all questions that can be considered as important.



Johnson Grass

(*Sorghum Halapense*.)

The cut on this page shows the growth made from one root of Johnson Grass. You will notice the strong root formation which enables the plant to withstand dry, hot weather. There is great prejudice against Johnson Grass, some States going so far as to legislate it out of business. Johnson Grass is with us to stay, and, if properly managed, a great deal of money can be made out of it.

There is no universal standard of weight for a bushel of Johnson Grass seed, although in Alabama 25 pounds are usually given. When the seed are in the rough or unclean a measured bushel will weigh about 25 pounds, but, if the seed are recleaned, a measured bushel will weigh 35 to 40 pounds, or more.

Johnson Grass is known under various names, such as Guinea Grass, etc. Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently is a great drouth resister. When Johnson Grass makes its appearance above ground it is very much like young corn or sorghum, grows off rapidly, becoming more spindling, produces a blade like sorghum, only finer. It produces a long branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil, but the richer the soil the better it grows. It grows very rank in bottoms and on land entirely too wet for most crops. It pays well to make thorough preparation for Johnson Grass. The ground should be broken deeply and made smooth by harrowing.

Johnson Grass is sown very largely both in the fall and spring. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of grain, as wheat, oats, rye or barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed, and it should be noted here that a great deal of the Johnson Grass is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black, seed will germinate. Only recleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. But little less, if any, should be used where sown in the fall. Johnson Grass is not



JOHNSON GRASS.

profitable where thin. Fall sowings may be harrowed or plowed in lightly on grain, but spring plantings should be covered very lightly. The proper time to harvest for hay is when the plants begin to head. It should not be allowed to mature seed. When well established it can be cut repeatedly if seasonable. The hay is easily cured and without loss of foliage. All classes of live stock are very fond of the hay, and a ready market can always be secured. The yield varies from two to five tons of dry hay to the acre. It should be understood that Johnson Grass is very difficult to eradicate, and where it is scattered promiscuously over a farm is a great pest, interfering seriously with the cultivation of other crops. Johnson Grass can be confined to any piece of land if not allowed to mature seed, but where stock consume matured seed it will become distributed through droppings of cattle. The best method of eradicating it is by concentrated pasturage with hog or cattle. It may also be destroyed by repeated cutting just under the soil and as fast as it makes its appearance above ground.

Bulletin No. 11—Subject, "Johnson Grass" The interest is unabated in this wonderful hay plant, and as there is a big demand for accurate and complete information on the subject we have prepared Bulletin No. 11, which covers all the points for and against Johnson Grass. It shows the most correct methods of utilizing it for profit, and gives tried remedies for destroying it. This Bulletin will be mailed to any one interested.

Caution—You should be very careful in buying Johnson Grass seed, because unless it is thoroughly ripe when harvested it will not grow. We can furnish choice recleaned tested seed if you are willing to pay the price. We will gladly send samples to any one who would like to see before purchasing.

Price of Seed—Extra cleaned, per 100 lbs., \$9.00; per bu. of 25 lbs., \$2.50. **By MAIL, Post-Paid**—Lb., 25c.



Godden's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

This mixture embraces the more hardy grasses that have been found to succeed in the hot climate of the South. It will be found to contain all the desirable grasses for producing that beautiful carpet-like effect so sought after in a lawn. Our Lawn Mixture is permanent in character, giving a deep green, smooth, velvety sward of luxuriant richness. While this is the proper grass to make a lawn with, it is equally valuable for renovating imperfect and old, worn out lawns. Seed may be sown in the spring from February to April, although it is largely sown in the fall, from September to December, as it stands the winter well. One pound of seed will sow a space 10x30 feet (or 300 square feet.) Fertilize with ground bone meal or a complete lawn fertilizer (see page 47), and avoid getting weeds in your lawn, as you will have by using manure. Price of Seed—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 1 bu. of 15 lbs., \$3.00. If by mail, postpaid, lb., 35c. We sell Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Weeders and other requisites for making and keeping a pretty lawn.



FROM PHOTOGRAPH IN CAPITAL PARK, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Bur Clover.

(*Medicago Maculata*, *Medicago Denticulata*, *Medicago Arabica*.)

Bur Clover being an annual, there is no danger of it becoming a pest, because if cut green or before it matures seed will disappear altogether. It is a winter growing plant and will resist any temperature possible in the South, so no danger exists of its crop being destroyed. Bur Clover may be expected to furnish succulent grazing for all classes of live stock during December, January, February, March and April.

It will thrive on soils entirely too thin for cotton and corn, will yield profitable crops and render such soils inside of two years fertile enough to grow any class of crops.

All classes of live stock are very fond of Bur Clover, hence a good pasture of it, or where it is cut and fed green will largely diminish the feed bill.

Bur Clover may be planted at any time from August to November; early plantings are to be encouraged. One of the greatest missions of Bur Clover is in making a continuous green pasture on Beamuda pasture lands by sowing the seed early in the fall on your Bermuda. You will then have green pasture during the winter and spring, while the Bermuda lies dormant, and it being a leguminous plant, it will improve your Bermuda pasture the coming summer. When the seed in bur are sown use 25 or 30 pounds to an acre. If the re-cleaned or hulled seed are sown (which germinate quicker), it only requires about 15 pounds to an acre. Price of Seed in Bur—10c per lb.; by mail, postpaid, 20c. Hulled or Re-cleaned Seed—15c per lb.; by mail, postpaid, 25c.

Write for prices in quantity. State quantity wanted, and whether in bur or re-cleaned.

Bulletin No. 7 on Bur Clover—Published by us, will be mailed free to any one interested in this valuable plant. It describes this clover fully, gives its value, and tells more in detail how to plant and its uses.

For Nitro-Culture, to inoculate Bur Clover and other leguminous plants with the necessary bacteria, see page 49.

Improved and tested varieties of Cotton Seed will be found on pages 67 to 69.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Clovers

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*)—This is a low growing annual leguminous plant, enriches the soil, thrives under conditions that no other clover or grasses will, and is of great value for pasturage during the latter part of the summer, when other things have died out. Unless cut late or heavily pastured it will reseed itself. On rich bottom land it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and is valuable for this purpose, although its chief mission would seem to be the furnishing of a summer and early fall pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A small, spreading perennial clover, indigenous to all parts of the United States. May be sown any time from September to March. It should be sown in the same manner and treated the same as Red Clover. It is not of much value by itself, but may be added to grass mixtures with advantage. Is extremely hardy, standing the hottest dry weather, remaining green when most other grasses have died out. For this reason it is largely used for lawns or in lawn mixtures, where it seems to be especially adapted. White clover is largely sown in some sections to provide a bee pasture. About 10 to 15 pounds is sufficient to seed an acre, but if mixed with other grasses, half this amount will do. Price per lb., 20c. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnata*)—Standard weight, sixty pounds to the bushel. This is an annual leguminous forage plant, possessing much value as a fertilizer of soil, and also affords valuable green forage throughout the winter and spring. It is often cut for hay, and when cured properly is not easily excelled. It is of extraordinary value to sow with winter grain when it is to be either pastured or made into hay. The seed germinates very quickly, and plants grow off very rapidly. The character of foliage is very much like red clover, differing principally in its bloom, that of the Crimson Clover being pointed or cone-shaped and of a brilliant crimson and scarlet color. Crimson Clover does best on loam soil containing a good amount of sand. It makes a satisfactory growth even on thin lands, but of course does better where a good amount of plant food is present. Hairy Vetches and Crimson Clover make an excellent combination for winter pasture or for fertilizing. Twenty pounds of vetches to fifteen of the clover should be sown to the acre during September, October or November. Crimson Clover may be sown in the South from August to November. Thorough preparation of the soil should be made. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend largely on the quality of the seed, but since it is desirable to get a good stand we would recommend twenty to thirty pounds to the acre where sown by itself, but where sown with other winter grains, or other grasses, half this amount would be sufficient. If hay is to be made cutting should ensue when the plants begin to bloom. Crimson Clover is an annual, does not grow out from roots the second year, but must be planted every fall. Still, if allowed to ripen seed, it will reseed itself. PRICE OF SEED—Lb., 10c; pk. of 15



CRIMSON CLOVER

lbs., \$1.25; bu. of 60 lbs., \$3.00. By Mail, postpaid—Lb., 20c.

Melilotus Alba (*Sweet Clover*)—This is a perennial clover, widely distributed over a large area of the United States. It delights in lime lands, and will thrive well even on worn out places. Wherever blue grass, clover and alfalfa thrives Melilotus can be grown. The Melilotus plant is very much like alfalfa in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces a much larger stalk, and is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Melilotus is perfectly hardy in Alabama and may be sown most any month in the year. It possesses the same bacteria on its roots as alfalfa, so wherever Melilotus is found growing luxuriantly alfalfa will thrive, and since Melilotus will grow on a greater variety of soils than alfalfa, through its use the area of alfalfa can be greatly increased. The seed will lie in the soil and come up at the proper time. It is frequently sown with winter grain in the fall of the year. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay very shortly. This is a valuable clover for bee raisers. It can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. PRICE OF SEED IN ROUGH—Lb., 10c; bu., 25 lbs., \$2.00. By Mail, postpaid—Lb., 20c. HULLED OR RECLEANED SEED—Lb., 20c. By Mail, postpaid—Lb., 30c.

Bulletin No. 9—Gives full descriptive information on clovers mentioned on pages 56 and 57, with practical cultural direction. If interested, write for it, it is free.



Clovers--Continued

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A valuable perennial clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading and recumbent than red clover, matures later, has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deep into the soil. Notwithstanding, it seems to be hardier than red clover, standing as much heat and decidedly more cold. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from September to March, the sooner the better. It seems to be well adapted to clay and loamy soil, consequently would be well adapted to creek and river bottoms. The preparation of the land for Alsike is essentially the same as for common red clover, although it has been shown that Alsike will thrive on new ground with very little preparation. The quantity of seed for an acre will vary some, depending, of course, on the quality, and whether it is to be the sole crop or not. From 8 to 10 lbs. should give a good stand. After the soil has been made ready for the seed they should be broadcasted evenly and covered very slightly, care being exercised not to cover too deep. Alsike Clover is relished by all classes of live stock, and it seems that it will prove more valuable for a pasture than for hay. Price, lb., 20c. Write for price in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.



ALSIKE CLOVER

Sapling Clover (*Trifolium Medium*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. The same description in every particular will apply to this clover as is given below for common red clover. There is very little difference in the two types of clover, except it seems that the Sapling Clover is a larger and more vigorous grower, and is no doubt better suited to poor soil than common red, yet it produces a coarser fibre and a quality of hay much inferior. The same directions for sowing, culture, etc., will apply to this clover as indicated for common red. lb., 20c. Write for price in quantity. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—Standard weight 60 pounds to the bushel. Red Clover is one of the most important leguminous plants that is grown in a very large section of the United States. Its natural range of adaptability does not, however, extend very far South of Tennessee and Kentucky; still there are certain sections of the South where clover will be found profitable. These sections can only be found out through practical experiments. Red Clover should be sown either in the fall of the year, from September to December, or may be sown in very early spring. If sown by itself, at least fifteen to twenty pounds of first-class seed should be sown to the acre broadcast. If sown with winter grain or other grasses one-half this quantity will suffice; but, of course, it will depend largely on the amount of other seed used in the mixture. Soil must be reasonably good, deeply broken and well fertilized, and made fine and smooth by harrowing. Seed should then be sown on top of freshly made seed bed and harrowed or rolled in. No cultivation is necessary. It should be cut for hay while in bloom and carefully cured. In most cases Red Clover should not be pastured the first year, especially when sown by itself, but could be grazed if used in a grass mixture. Red Clover, either green or in hay, is a valuable ration for all classes of live stock. When fresh it must be fed at first with care, to prevent bloat. Besides its feeding value, Red Clover is a valuable fertilizing plant, putting quantities of nitrogen in the soil through the work of bacteria on its roots. Yield, two to five tons to the acre. Red Clover is a biennial, but in some sections a perennial. lb., 15c. Write for price in quantity. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.



RED CLOVER

BACTERIA INOCULATION

We are agents for the National Nitro-Culture Co., and are in position to supply bacteria for any of the leguminous plants—alfalfa, clover, vetches, cow peas, English peas, beans, peanuts, etc. Price: Trial package, 50c; acre package, \$1.50, by mail, postpaid. Special prices in quantity. Write for circular.



Alfalfa The Great Hay and Soil Renovating Plant

Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*)—Bulletin No. 6, published by us, gives an exhaustive treatise on Alfalfa, so if the information contained here is not sufficient write for the Bulletin. PRICE OF SEED, —Lb., 20c; bu., 60 lbs., \$10.80. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in cultivation. It is grown with more or less success in nearly every state in the Union. The young plants are of a beautiful emerald green color, growing upright and branching in character. The plant produces, after it gets 12 to 24 inches high, bluish purple flowers, distributed on different parts of its structure.



ALFALFA

Young Plant 10 in., showing nodules on root.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be much impaired. The feed value of Alfalfa hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times in a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from one to six tons of dry hay.

N. B.—We have all our Alfalfa tested by the United States Government as to germination and purity before we ever offer it for sale.

Vetches The Great Hay, Forage and Soil Renovating Plant

Hairy Vetches (*Vicia Villosa*)—There is no standard weight for a bushel, although a measured bushel will weigh about 60 pounds. Hairy or Sand Vetch is the true winter Vetch, and take the place in winter that cow peas do in summer. The seed of Hairy Vetch have a hard shell like okra, but are darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English pea, only the foliage is finer and will make considerably more vine. The question of suitable soil for Vetch is less important than with most any other crop. It seems to grow successfully anywhere the cow pea thrives, on thin, sandy lands unproductive to cow peas and on lime land where cow peas do not seem to produce a good crop of seed. The preparation necessary for Hairy Vetches will depend on what is desired in the resulting crop. If sown by itself for the production of hay or fertilizing the soil it should be prepared as though you were going to sow wheat or oats. If sown with other grasses or winter grain the preparation necessary for such grasses or grains will answer for the Vetches. Generally speaking, thorough preparations will have great influence on the crop. If Vetch is sown by itself no less than thirty to forty pounds should be used in seeding an acre, but where sown with winter grain, grasses or clover, half this amount will answer. The proper time to sow is from August to November, care being taken to avoid hot, dry weather. The seed are usually broadcasted and harrowed in, but where sown with grain deeper covering may be given without serious danger. No cultivation is given. Lb., 10c. Write for prices of seed in season.

Our Bulletin No. 8 on vetches gives more complete cultural direction and tells all about vetches. It is free, write for it.



Miscellaneous Plants

BUCKWHEAT

This plant is not as extensively grown in the South as it should be, for it has been demonstrated that it can be successfully grown in nearly every Southern State where grain crops are grown, and can be made a profitable crop for the flour, while its principle use has only been to furnish a pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We handle the two varieties named below, which are considered the best. Sow one bushel broadcast in May to July per acre. Weighs 52 lbs. per bushel.

Japanese—Is earlier than the Silver Hull, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Price: 1 lb., 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25. If by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20c.

Silver Hull—The grain of this variety is a beautiful light gray color, and is being preferred for flour. It blooms much longer than other varieties and is being highly prized by bee raisers. Price: 1 lb., 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50. If by mail, 1 lb., 20c.



SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Valuable New Grain from Russia.

Speltz is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate and has proven successful in every part of the South it has been planted. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at the proper season. Will grow well and produce an immense crop on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect on it. It will yield from 40 to 75 bushels of grain to an acre, and several tons of straw for hay. It grows tall like rye, will mature as early as barley and produce twice as much grain as oats. Prepare your land like you would for oats or wheat and sow early in the spring or in the fall, 75 lbs. to an acre. The grain is rich in food matter, and of a superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Price: 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid, 5 lbs. for 30c; 10 lbs. for 50c; 25 lbs. for \$1; 50 lbs. for \$1.50; 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen—This is the best variety for the South. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good and profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of broom corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow broom corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 feet apart by 18 inches. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed are in a soft, milky condition. Grows about 8 to 10 feet high. Plant 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs. for 70c; 10 to 20 lbs. at 5c per lb.; 100 lbs. for \$4.50.

UPLAND RICE

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity to try you will be astonished at the results. The upland sort is very much like the lowland rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like peas and beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as oats or wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, qt., 20c. By express or freight, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*)

An aquatic plant, used considerably in the South, planted in lakes and shallow situations for the purpose of attracting game, fish, etc. It should be planted in shallow parts of lakes not over two to four feet deep. It can be rolled up into mud balls, or will sink themselves to the bottom when thoroughly wet. Price per lb., 40c, postpaid.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Growing to double the size of the common sunflower and the yield of seed is twice as great. It is highly recommended for poultry—the best egg producing food known. Price per lb., 10c.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

This is in no sense a cow pea, but resembles an ordinary garden or English pea in looks of seed and growth. It is extremely hardy, a great soil enricher and makes the most delicious of hay. They should be sown from November to March, two bushels to the acre. It is better though to sow with oats or other winter grain to hold the vines up using bushel peas and one half the regular quantity of grain. Both are cut at the same time. Price of seed: Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.25.



Seed Wheat

Most of our seed wheat is grown in the State of Tennessee by farmers who make a business of growing distinct sorts for seed purposes. We select farmers who grow only one sort and are thus able to give us seed unmixed. All our seed wheat is free from smut or other diseases, thoroughly cleaned and all small or faulty grains blown out, and will be found free, or as nearly so as possible, of cockle.

Some Points About Growing—Most farmers who ever grow any wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it is hardly worth while to detail here any



BLUE STEM WHEAT

fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no other fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the wheat plant. All wheat land should be sown to cow peas. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent. acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate. Two to four hundred pounds of pure raw bone meal to the acre gives remarkable results. Sow from September 15 to December 15, 3 pecks to 1 bushel to acre.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw—This is more largely planted in Alabama than any other sort. The head is smooth; berry small, short, almost round, and very firm, and makes a fine turnout of excellent flour. It is a rust proof sort because, being extremely early to mature, it will always ripen before danger of rust. It will grow taller on poor soil than many other sorts and makes a splendid yield under proper conditions. Fairly good soil should yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Good soil, properly fertilized, and where the seasons are right, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre is possible. Bu., \$1.60.

Currill's Prolific—The most prolific sort grown in Alabama, and is constantly growing into great favor throughout the South. The head is smooth; grain a small, red berry, firm and is a most excellent milling wheat. It is a very early sort, heading almost at the same time as the blue stem, which puts it out of range of the rust. Under favorable conditions it outyields the blue stem, but does not seem to stand the dry weather so well. Our stock of this variety comes from Maryland, and will be found pure. Bu., \$1.60.

Early Red May—A smooth headed variety of long popularity in the South. The variety is early and prolific; the berry small, firm, red and of excellent quality. It is

very hardy, being very resistant to disease and the sudden changes peculiar to the South. It ripens almost at the same time as the blue stem and is consequently a rust proof sort. Bu., \$1.60.

Fultz—An excellent smooth headed sort, producing a good size grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. It is a standard sort over a great section of the North and is largely grown in wheat sections of the South. Bu., \$1.60.

Fulcaster Bearded—This is the standard bearded wheat grown in the South. It is a heavier yielder than the smooth headed sorts and grain much larger. It is about ten to fifteen days later than blue stem, and on this account is sometimes subject to rust, but not often. There is some objection, of course, to the handling of bearded wheat, but this sort is generally popular on account of its large, heavy grain and the excellent flour it produces. Bu., \$1.60.

Harvest King—A fine smooth head wheat; grain large, medium long; big yielder and of excellent quality for flour. One of the most popular varieties in the North. Bu., \$1.60.

Golden Chaff—Vigorous, tall growing sort; berry plump, hard and flinty; great resister of rust and blight; variety is beardless, very early; straw and chaff beautiful golden yellow. Bu., \$1.60.



Seed Oats, Spring Planting Barley (Beardless) and Winter Rye

Burt Oats—The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim, and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw color. A good per cent. of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before rust-proof. A great many common Western white oats are sold for Burt. This occasions no small loss to the Southern farmer, as Western oats are always late and affected with the rust to the extent that they rarely head. Good land, of course, will produce Burt Oats better than poor, but on account of this oat's habit to grow tall it may be planted on poor land with fairly satisfactory results. Thorough preparation should be made in sowing this oat. No less than two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and where they are to be made into hay three bushels will be found profitable. We are selling great quantities of these oats now for fall planting, and when properly put in go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Price, 80c per bu.

Write for prices in larger quantities.

Appler Oats—This is a Southern grown type of heavy red rust-proof oats, mostly bearded. It's the most resistant variety to rust that is grown in the South. When grown on good land the grain is very large, red in color, often containing more or less black grains, and will frequently weigh as much as thirty-six to thirty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. It is a tremendous yielder of grain when planted in the fall of the year, and is very often grazed. Fall is undoubtedly the best time to plant this variety. Still they produce a splendid crop sown in the spring, but the grain will not be quite so heavy. They should be sown on good land at the rate of two to two and a half bushels to the acre. Ask us for prices.

Winter Turf Oats—This oat is unsuited for spring planting. They are best planted in the fall and will furnish excellent winter and spring pasture. Write us early this fall for prices and samples.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats—Standard weight 32 lbs. to the bushel. There is no better oat than the Red Rust-proof, providing the seed are grown in the state of Texas. It is probably not untrue to say that more than 75 per cent. of the oats sold as Texas Rustproof never grew in that state at all. Farmers should become posted and be more careful in purchasing their seed oats. The Texas-grown oat is a heavy berry, nearly every one having a distinctive beard. The color varies, owing to the seasons; also the weight of a measured bushel. This type of oat should be planted on strong soil. The soil should be broken deeply. They are largely planted in the fall and early spring. At least two bushels should be sown to the acre. We can supply this variety if wanted in car-load lots. Ask us for prices, stating quantity wanted.

Beardless Barley—This is comparatively a new thing in the South but growing into great favor. It is very much like the ordinary Barley in grain and growth but has the peculiarity of having no beard, an advantage alone that is easily seen by the planter. Another thing, it is extremely early and quick in its growth, thus affording a quick grain hay not equalled by the slower growing grains. Beardless Barley is more frequently sown in the South in very early spring and will mature as quick as Winter Barley sown in the fall. We urge everybody to try it. Price of seed, \$1.75 bu.

Winter Barley (Bearded)—Planted nearly entirely in the fall months. Is a fast grower, makes fine pasture for stock. Write for prices early in the fall.

Winter Rye—This crop should be planted early in the fall. Makes fine pasture for all classes of stock and poultry. We are large dealers of the best grade of winter seed Rye. Write for prices early in fall.



EXTRA EARLY BURT OATS



Forage Crops for the South

It is very important that a farmer plant forage crops. These cheapen the cost of raising stock, and it is best not to confine yourself to one or two varieties, but plant a number of kinds, as one will often succeed where others may not; also stock improve on a change of feed.



TEOSINTE.

white. Lb., 20c, by mail postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 10c; 25 lbs., 75c; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.50.

Yellow Milo-Maize—This is a splendid non-saccharine sorghum feed crop. Two crops can be made in one year. It will stand dry weather, grows 4 to 6 feet high and suckers out at once when cut, and makes fine second crop of hay and head. Shallow planting, shallow and quick cultivation is best for this crop. Plant same amount of seed to acre as Kaffir. Price: Lb., 20c, by mail postpaid; by express or freight, not prepaid, 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

Teosinte (*Reana Luxurians*)—Sometimes called a continuous cutting forage crop. This is a tall annual closely resembling the common corn in appearance and habit. It, also like Kaffir corn and milo-maize, is a non-saccharine sorghum, but is widely different in habit of growth. It is enormously branching in its growth; a single stalk has been known to bear as many as 60 suckers. The soil best suited for teosinte is any soil that will produce a good corn crop. It can be cut repeatedly and cured for hay, and when cut will grow out remarkably fast. All class of stock are very fond of it. Fifty tons of fodder have been made from an acre of teosinte. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, 2 to 3 seed to a hill; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Price: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs. (sufficient for 1 acre) for \$3.50, by mail postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 1 lb., 65c; 3 lbs. for \$1.80.

Jerusalem Corn—This is claimed by practical growers to be an improvement on the Kaffir corn. It is a non-saccharine sorghum, and one of the best and surest of the grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and 3 to 5 on side shoots; grain pure white, nearly flat. Both as a forage and grain crop it is a success. Three to four lbs. will plant an acre in drills; 40 to 50 lbs., broadcast. The heads of this plant are similar in size and shape to those in the milo-maize cut given on this page. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs. for 60c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c. By express or freight, peck, \$1; bu. (of 50 lbs.), \$3.50; 2 bu. or more at \$3.25.

Kaffir Corn—Also called "chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is large'y used as chicken feed. For grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 5 lbs. of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow ½ bu. to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, white and red.

White Kaffir—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Price: Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 10c; 25 lbs., 65c; bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.25.

Red Kaffir—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, and yield heavier than the



YELLOW MILO-MAIZE.

NOTE—Prices made in this catalogue on Grain, Forage, Grasses and Clovers are subject to change.



Saccharine Sorghums, Millets, Etc.

Sorghum—There are two families of sorghum, saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums. The non-saccharine sorghums have been given on previous page, and the saccharine sorghums will be described here. This variety is commonly called "sorghum cane." It is one of the most valuable and profitable hay crops we have in the South; also will furnish excellent "green forage." Sorghum can successfully be planted from April to August, furnishing two to three cuttings, according to the seasons.

When sown alone $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre broadcast should be used; if in drills, 1 peck to an acre; with cow peas, 1 bushel sorghum to 1 bushel of cow peas to an acre, broadcast; when grown for syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck to an acre in drills will be found sufficient.

As sorghum is very exhausting to the soil, will not prove very profitable on thin land unless well fertilized.

Fertilizer for Sorghum—A liberal amount of stable manure is very beneficial. If this is not obtainable, then use from four to six hundred pounds of a complete fertilizer. One containing 10% available phosphoric acid, 2% ammonia and 2% potash will be found very fine.

Early Amber Sorghum—This is the earliest variety of sorghum and one of the best for hay. The stalk is tall and small. The Amber is one of the best to sow with peas on account of its earliness and small stalk. Price of seed: Peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.50. Write for prices in quantity. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Orange Sorghum—This variety is two to three weeks later than the Amber, produces much larger stalks, is a vigorous grower, and yields more weight than the amber. While it is largely used for hay and forage, it is preferred on account of size of stalk for making syrup. The seed are an orange color. Price of seed: Peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.50. Write for quantity prices. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

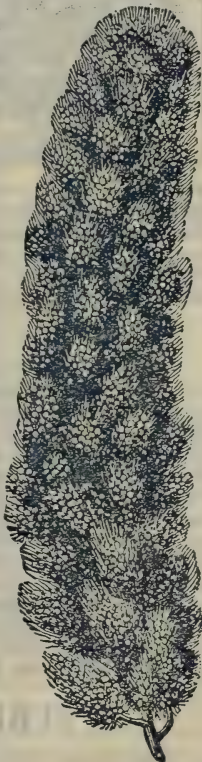
Red Top—The seed of this variety is round, small and of dark red color. It produces a larger, thicker stalk than any other sort, and is not easily blown down. It is a late variety, very sweet, and largely used for both hay and syrup. The variety is known in some localities as the Sumach or Negro Head cane. Price of seed: Pk., 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), \$1.50. Special price in quantity. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (*Pennisetum, Manz Wonderful Forage Plant, etc.*)—This plant has broad foliage, resembling corn leaves; is an annual, and the great value of this wonderful plant is not fully realized by the Southern farmer, as it will be in the future. It makes a continuous cutting forage crop either for green forage or hay, grows rapidly, and may be cut repeatedly and almost an indefinite number of times. It is very nutritious, relished by all kind of stock. Dairy men and stock raisers should plant pearl millet in large quantities, as it furnishes early green feed and can be cut as desired for daily feeding until killed by frost. Is best sown in drills at the rate of five pounds to the acre; if sown broadcast, 20 to 30 lbs. to an acre is enough. It can be sown from April to August. In good or enriched soil it will yield enormously. Price of seed: 1 lb., 15c; 5 to 10 lbs., 10c per lb., 20 to 30 lbs., 8c per lb. Write for prices in larger quantities. By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.

German Millet (Large Headed or Golden)—Our stock of seed of German Millet is grown for us in Tennessee, where we have found that we can get seed that will produce better quality, grow taller, therefore producing a larger yield. Being a quick grower, affords a fine quality of hay in a short time. The best time to plant millet is from April to August. Truck growers will find German Millet a valuable crop to follow cabbage, potatoes and other truck crops. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the heads, and on good soil and favorable seasons should give a yield of three to five tons per acre. Price of seed: Peck, 50c; bushel (50 lbs.), \$1.75. Write for prices in quantity. Mention quantity wanted. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet (*Panicum Crus-galli*)—This is a distinct variety, which has been called by one seedsman the "Billion Dollar Grass." It is a forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and under indifferent conditions. Will yield an enormous crop of forage, which is relished by all classes of stock. Sow seed from April to August. If broadcast, one-half to one bushel to an acre; in drills, one-half this amount. Price: Lb., 10c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2.75. If by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20c.

Pierce's Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sowers save time, money, put your crop in better and only cost \$3. They sow anything that is sown broadcast, better and cheaper than you can by hand. See page 65.



GERMAN MILLET.



Valuable Spring Planting, Leguminous Forage and Hay Plants

SOJA BEANS (See Cut)

Another valuable leguminous forage plant which is coming into general use throughout a much larger section of the United States than even cow peas. It has great properties for enriching the soil, in like manner, to other leguminous plants. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes, although considerable of it is made into hay and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious as likewise the bean when fully matured. The bean when dry resembles somewhat an English pea, only a little larger, of light yellow color, and of a sweet and very agreeable taste. Experience has proven that Soja Beans may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant cow peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills and given some cultivation. They are rarely ever sown broadcast. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting. The beans have been dried and used as a substitute for coffee, where they also get the name of "Coffee Bean." Plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the drill, using four to six quarts per acre. When sown broadcast one-half bushel to an acre. PRICE OF SEED—Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.



VELVET BEANS

This is a wonderfully vigorous growing leguminous forage plant, possessing great value as a fertilizer plant. Is used extensively as a green forage crop. In fact it can be used for every purpose that the cow pea can. It is an enormous runner, vines sometimes go 40 and 50 feet. While it is of a rapid growth, forming a dense mass of foliage, yet it is late in maturing, and should be

planted early in the spring. This is possibly the greatest soil enricher known. Farmers can make no mistake in planting this wonderful forage plant. When trained it makes a fine ornamental climber or shade vine. If planted in drills four feet apart, one foot in drill, one peck will plant an acre. If broadcast sow one-half to one bushel to an acre. PRICE—Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c. As we are large dealers in Velvet Beans, we will gladly quote prices in quantity.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

This is another valuable leguminous forage plant, grown exclusively in the State of Florida, also other States now, for each year its value is better known, not only for fertilizing purposes, but for producing hay as well as green forage. This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelous rank growth where no other vegetation seems to thrive. This is due, of course, to the plant's ability to utilize the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This plant has renovated and is bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land in Florida that heretofore were a mere waste. The seeds of Beggar Weed should be planted in very early spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow to the height of two or three feet, and if put on good soil will grow even much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. Beggar Weed can be used to great advantage in sowing in corn at last plowing. When the corn is harvested the Beggar Weed will afford splendid pasturage for hogs, cows, horses and other live stock, by which it is much relished and very fattening. It produces excellent hay, but where this is the purpose it is of course necessary to sow in a situation where the hay can be cut. Write for price of seed in quantity. PRICE OF SEED—Lb., 30c; 10 lbs. for \$2.80. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Clean seed, lb., 40c.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia Sativa*)

This is also what is being advertised as "Oregon Vetches." The seed and growth of this vetch is very much like the sand or hairy vetch. It differs mainly in being unsuited for sowing in the fall of the year. It does not resist cold like the sand vetch, and must be sown in the early spring. This type of vetch answers the same purpose of cow peas, and being more hardy can be sown much earlier in the spring. Spring vetches can be used for every purpose that cow peas can. When sown alone sow 30 to 40 pounds to an acre, or in combination with other grasses or crops 15 to 20 pounds. PRICE OF SEED—Lb., 10c; 5 to 10 lbs., 7c; 30 to 40 lbs., 6c. If by mail add 10 cents per pound for postage.



Field or Cow Peas

The Cow Pea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We only wish to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more cow peas, as they are the greatest of all leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food, nitrogen, storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

We are large dealers in cow peas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity you want and we will quote you.

California Black Eye—An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six or eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped, has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20; qt., 35c. Write for prices in quantity.

Unknown, or Wonderful—A very vigorous, rank growing variety, especially valuable for hay. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Clay Pea—The old standard variety, resembling the Unknown, or Wonderful Pea, except the pea is somewhat smaller and more round. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Red Ripper—A very productive, vigorous growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Black—A very fine variety for fertilizing purposes. The pea is much larger than either the Clay or Unknown, and is pure black. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in quantity.

Whippoorwill—The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or they can be planted late in the season and still mature. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Mixed Peas—For sowing for hay, pasturage or fertilizing, these are just as good as any. They are more easily obtained and always cheaper. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Black Eye—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in quantity.

Small White Lady Pea—Late running, prolific sort, very choice as table pea. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Crowder—The most popular sort for table use. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Grey Eye—A vigorous running, medium late sort, of fine eating quality, and the most prolific of any. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. Write for price in quantity.

New Era—An early, small, blue speckled sort, bunch in character; popular in the North on account of quick maturity. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c.

Purple Hull—A large, white pea, having a purplish eye, and the hull, when nearly matured, is of purple color. The variety is a runner; very prolific. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c.

Seed Sowers

Pierce Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, for Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.—(See cut.) The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, grass seed, millet, cow peas, sorghum, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3 each.

Perfect Broadcast Seed Sower—Malleable iron frame to which steel base is firmly attached, makes a strong seeder, impossible to warp or get out of order from ordinary usage. Will sow wheat, cow peas and sorghum 50 feet at a round; buckwheat 45 feet; flax, clover, timothy and millet, 30 to 60 feet; grass seed 15 to 30 feet, and in fact all seed sown broadcast; also fertilizer ashes. Price, each, \$1.50.



WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Fine Southern Hog Crops

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (Brassica Napus.)

Makes Splendid Spring Pasture Crop for Sheep and Hogs

This valuable forage plant has not been as widely cultivated in the South as it deserves to be.



It makes a large yielding, succulent, nutritious pasturage all through the spring, fall and winter, while it is profitably sown in the spring. It is more largely sown in late summer and fall months, for it stands the cold and makes excellent pasturage during fall and winter. Very fattening for hogs, sheep, calves, and an excellent crop for poultry and duck raisers.

The seed are small and black, germinate quickly, and when just above the ground resemble rutabaga turnip plants, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from main stalk. It is available for pasturage usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down springs up rapidly, and furnishes a long duration of excellent pasture. We hardly see how any hog, sheep or poultry raiser can do without Dwarf Essex Rape. It is best sown in drills at the rate of three to five pounds to an acre; or can be sown broadcast, when six to eight pounds per acre should

be used. Price, per lb., 10c; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8c per lb.; 50 to 100-lb. lots, 7c per lb. By MAIL, POSTPAID—One lb., 20c.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS

The Chufas is a species of ground-nut, growing near the surface and easily reached, as shown in illustration. The plant resembles some green forage grass, and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the almond in taste, and very rich in food-producing matter. They are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. In some sections are largely used for hog pasture, and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as the hogs can do the harvesting and are very fattening. Plant from the middle of March to the first of June in rows three feet apart, dropping three to four chufas about one foot apart. Cover to the depth of two inches. One peck will plant an acre. Give level cultivation. They will mature in September or October, and lie in the ground until desired. Price of Seed—Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 30c.



CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMOND

PEANUTS

A Fine Crop for Hogs and Hay

The growth and culture of Peanuts is too well understood by Southern farmers to be dwelt on here. We wish merely to impress the farmer of the money that is possible of being made in the cultivation of the Peanut crop. There is always a ready market for all varieties of Peanuts, and since they are successfully grown on almost every class of soil their growth is to be encouraged. One bushel of unshelled Peanuts will plant an acre, having rows 3½ feet apart.

SPANISH PEANUTS—Largely planted for making hay. Is enormously productive, producing its fruits near the surface and in large quantities. The vines may be pulled up without losing any of the nuts. Will cure easily and afford a magnificent hay. Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 20c.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS—The standard large white Peanuts, grown universally for market. Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 20c. **LARGE RED PEANUTS**—A very prolific, splendid sort, excellent flavor. They are much more preferable for home consumption than any other. Qt., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 20c. **GET PRICES ON PEANUTS IN QUANTITY**

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs are great food for hogs. Described on page 2. Price—Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.



Improved Tested Cotton Seed

It is very important in planting a crop of Cotton to get the right kind of seed, and that which has been improved and tested. We have spent a great deal of time and money in selecting, improving and testing the best varieties of Cotton for the different varieties of soil, and believe we are in better position to supply you with the best varieties to produce the largest yield than many others. If you are in doubt as to what to plant, write us and we will take pleasure in giving you all the information we can.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific—The seed of this variety is large and dark green in color. Every seed is not of the same uniform green color, some few are almost white, but the green, of course, largely predominates. This gives the seed the appearance of being slightly mixed, but it is one of the characteristics of this cotton that a single lock will contain seed dark green and of lighter shade. The only way to obtain every seed green would be hand picking, and then a crop from such seed would not be all green. Light seed, however, would be a sign that seed was mixed. Our stock of these seed are not bought promiscuously, comes from a reliable grower who grows no other variety, thus reducing the chances for mixing. Russell's Big Boll Cotton is a medium late variety, a very vigorous grower, producing a large branching stalk, and is a good bearer. The boll is exceptionally large, always containing five locks, and requiring only forty to turn out a pound of seed cotton. The variety is a good opener, locks firmly set in boll, and is not easily beaten out. The staple is strictly first-class, and on account of the size of the boll is a most popular sort with cotton pickers. The variety does not turn out as much lint to the hundred pounds of seed cotton as some sorts do, but on account of its large boll and prolific character the net results on an acre are equal to any sort. It is no experiment to plant your entire crop in this sort. A number of large growers in the South plant no other. The Russell Cotton when planted on poor soil and fertilized with commercial fertilizer opens thoroughly all its bolls, and none are lost through early frosts. PRICE—Peck., 35c; bu., \$1.00; 5 bu., \$4.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 15c.



A BOLL OF RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC.

Spruiell's Early Green Seeded Prolific—Mr. Spruiell has developed this type after several years of painstaking selection. The seed in color are like Russell's, but smaller; bolls large, containing five

locks; staple of the finest quality. It is very prolific, branching in growth, and the best opener that Mr. Spruiell has ever tried. The best feature of the variety is its earliness and its quick and rapid opening, consequently there is no loss in bolls failing to open. PRICE—Pk., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75c; bu., \$1.25; 5 to 10 bu. lots, \$1.00 per bu. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 15c.



ONE LIMB OF JOHNSON'S IMPROVED PROLIFIC CLUSTER COTTON.

Johnson's Improved Prolific Cluster—(See Cut)—Our seed stock comes direct from Mr. Johnson, the originator and improver. This cotton has been planted with much success in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and many other Southern States. It is a big boll variety; each boll has five locks, and fifty bolls will weigh a pound. It is a good storm and drouth resister, and has never been known to rust. The seed are small and white, with a little greenish cast. One farmer in Mississippi writes that he had 2,600 pounds of this seed cotton ginned and packed in two bales, which weighed 1,054 pounds. PRICE OF SEED—Lb., 40c, by mail, postpaid; 3 lbs. for \$1.00, by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; 10 bu., for \$12.50. Write for prices in quantities.

Hunnicut's Big Boll Cluster—This new variety of cotton was originated and bred up to its present high standard by J. A. Hunnicutt. The seed and its mammoth size bolls resembles the Russell Cotton, but it is an entirely different sort in character and habits of growth. The plants are very stocky, of medium height and branching, and literally covered with large bolls, inclined to grow in clusters. One characteristic of the variety is that it



Improved Cotton Seed--Continued

bears heavy bolls clear to the top of the plant, and there are no barren limbs on any plant. It is medium early, a good opener, and enormously prolific. A majority of the bolls will contain five locks, and forty will usually make a pound of seed cotton. The seed are green, of medium size, and gins easily. The variety is easily picked on account of its opening wide, but it is not easily beaten out by rains or wind. PRICE—Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 to 10 bu. lots, \$1.25. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 20c.



HUNNICUTT'S BIG BOLL CLUSTER.

Sprueill's Reimproved Prolific—The seed of this variety are medium small, white, with an occasional trace of darker shade, and gins very clean. The stalk is not so tall as some sorts, but is very branching in habit, putting out a number of large limbs near the ground. These limbs will be loaded with fruit. The boll is very large, containing five locks, and forty to fifty will turn out a pound of seed cotton. It is a very rapid grower, exceedingly early, opens out wide, but the locks are firmly set, making it a storm-proof sort. The staple is first-class, and weighs out more to the hundred pounds seed cotton than any other large boll sort. This variety is very resistant to rust, cotton wilt and other diseases affecting cotton. All of our seed is grown in Jefferson county, in the hills of Northern Alabama, on Mr. Speuill's own farm, and is absolutely free from any disease or effect of boll weevil. PRICE OF SEED—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.25. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 20c.

Corley's Wonderful Big Boll Prolific—It was originated by W. A. Corley, of Tallapoosa county, Ala., the home of the Russell Big Boll. It is a vigorous growing, medium early sort, stalks large, thrifty and well branched. The bolls are unusually large, contain five locks, and thirty-eight to forty will turn out a pound of seed cotton. The seed are large and of a light brown to a gray color, and notwithstanding the size of the seed it will run 35 to 40 per cent. of lint. The staple is short, but of unusual strength and very white and fluffy. It will out-grade any short staple we have ever seen, and this season it brought more than any other variety marketed in Birmingham. PRICE—Qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. If by mail add 10 cents extra for postage. Write for prices in large quantities.

Cook's Improved—In form of plant Cook Cotton is somewhat variable. About 60 per cent. of the plant are tall with short fruit limbs, and few medium length base limbs. The remaining plants are mostly of the diffuse big boll type, with fruit limbs medium to long. The bolls are large (sixty-six making a pound of seed cotton), roundish, often blunt, with usually five locks. The seed cotton falls out easily, which is the point of greatest weakness in the variety. In maturity Cook is early to medium. The bolls open well, and are easily picked. The per cent. of lint is very high, the average at Auburn being 38.9 per cent. This has been one of the most prolific varieties both at Auburn and at other stations. In the past four years it has been one of the leading varieties in point of yield at Auburn, Ala., station. PRICE—Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 to 10 bu. lots at \$1.25 per bu. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 20c.

Truitt Big Boll—A most popular short staple variety, known almost as widely as the Russell, and grown to nearly as great an extent. The seed are white and of large size. The boll is very large, usually containing five locks, and generally forty will turn out a pound of seed cotton. It is easily picked, although the locks are firmly set in the boll and are not easily beaten out. It is no experiment to plant a crop of it. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 15c.

Peterkin Improved—An old favorite; an excellent sort for poor, drouthy lands; stalk medium in size, producing very large tap root; remains green and keeps on bearing until frost; boll medium in size, staple good. It more than thirds itself. The seed are very small, and a great many of them slip their lint, nothing remaining on them but the black shell. Our seed are the best and pure selection of this style. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Qt., 15c.

Toole's Early Prolific—A cross between King's Early and Peterkin. Very early, good size boll, and while staple is short it is of good quality and always grades well. The seed are medium in size and greenish white in color. This variety always thirds itself, and sometimes runs as high as 40 per cent. Toole Cotton is very resistant to drouth, and makes a good crop with less moisture than most any other sort. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00.



Improved Cotton Seed--Concluded

Hawkins' Extra Prolific—A popular short staple variety, originating in Georgia and brought to the attention of the Southern cotton growers by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a tall growing sort, with long tap root and a good drouth resister. Seed small, light gray with a mixture of green, and yields 33 to 40 per cent. of lint. It is a very prolific sort, large bolls, a splendid opener, and first-class staple. This variety usually has three large limbs at the bottom; in fact, is generally well branched. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00.

Hardin Cotton—A short staple sort, gaining fast in favor. A medium sized variety; short limbs, with two large limbs at bottom growing upright, and can be planted close. Seed medium sized and white. It is an exceedingly prolific sort, and headed the list in yield with several field trials with other popular varieties. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00.

King's Early Improved—A very early, small-bolled, small-seeded variety, always thirds itself, and matures almost two weeks ahead of any other sort. On account of its extreme earliness it is largely planted in boll weevil-infected sections, as it matures the most of its crop before the weevil makes its appearance. King's is a very hardy variety, very resistant to rust and other diseases, and seems to hold its fruit without shedding better than any other sort. PRICE—Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.00.

Triumph (Known also as Mebane's Triumph) — In our cotton experiments this year the Triumph proved to be the largest boll sort of sixty-six sorts tested, requiring on an average from 40 to 48 bolls to turn out a pound of seed cotton. It also proved to be much earlier than any of the standard large boll sorts and to contain a greater per cent. of lint, the average running from 38 to 41 per cent. lint. The seed are numerous, medium size, fuzzy, brownish white, with some mixture of green; the stalk is stout, short jointed, modern foliage, bolls extremely large, running five locks firmly set in boll, making it to a great extent storm proof. PRICE—Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Gold Standard—This variety becomes more popular each year, as its merits are better known. Its growth is erect and compact. Bolls are of medium size, and form in cluster, making it easily picked, yet the seed cotton is firmly set in the boll, therefore not being easily blown out. The Gold Standard is a very prolific variety, giving an average yield of 38 per cent. net lint. The seed being covered with a yellowish brown fuzz makes it a distinct variety. PRICE—One lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; 5 to 10 bu. lots at \$1.00 per bu.

Layton's Prolific—It being extremely prolific it well deserves the name "Prolific," as it will yield from 39 to 40 per cent. net lint. The seed resemble the Peterkin; while not so many, are ginned clean. It is medium early and has medium size bolls. From the last report of Georgia Experiment Station (November 12), indications were that Layton's cotton would again lead their list.

We can also supply the following varieties, which we have not room to describe: **Rowden's**, **Schley's**, **Culpepper's Big Boll**, **Mortgage Lifter**, and **Cleveland's Big Boll**. Those wishing either of these, please write for prices.

Long Staple Varieties Cotton

There should be more upland long staple varieties planted. While very few inland cotton markets handle much long staple, yet it is easy to secure a dealer in any coast or exporting town, where this long staple usually brings eight to twelve cents per lb. more than short staple, and is as easy to grow, and without any more expense. We would advise our customers to give it a trial.

Allen's Long Staple (Allen's Silk)—This variety of cotton originated with Mr. J. B. Allen, of Mississippi, and is now growing in a wide section of that State, as well as at other points in the South. It sold the past season in New Orleans and Memphis at from 15 to 17 cents per pound. This variety produces a very compact plant, with large white tufted seed. The fibre of staple will average about one and a half inches long. The lint can be distinguished in the dark from any other sort on account of its silky and fluffy touch. The boll is of good size, containing four to five locks, more often five. This variety was distributed by the United States Agricultural Department in 1902, and our seed is from this stock. The variety is very productive, a good opener, easily picked, thirds itself, and on good land will make a bale easily to the acre. It is highly recommended for rich soils. PRICE—Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

Floradora—Floradora Cotton is a remarkably vigorous grower; on good soil will reach a height of six to ten feet. It is not branching in habit like some sorts, but throws out numerous straight limbs, which are loaded with cotton. The variety is enormously prolific, consequently a big yielder. The boll of this variety is very large, most of them containing five locks. The seed are white and of good size. The lint is what makes the variety so profitable. It is equal to Allen's Long Staple in length, and is very fine and silky. This variety sold in Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Memphis last season at a great premium. PRICE—Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. BY MAIL, POSTPAID—Lb., 30c.

NOTE—The State law of Alabama requires us to give 32 lbs. for a bushel, while in Georgia and South Carolina only 30 lbs. are given for a bushel.



Godden's Superior Flower Seed

Regardless of what your occupation may be, or how meager your experience, there are flowers that anyone may grow successfully from seed. You should devote some time and space to their culture. Their beautiful blossoms more than repay you. Their care and culture is uplifting. The tendency is to create better and more congenial homes and communities.

We import our seeds from the world's centers in these products, and can give you the best that money can buy or the greatest skill can produce.

We have arranged all varieties by numbers in the first column, and earnestly request that you order by numbers to avoid confusion.

The hardness and duration of the various kinds will be designated by the following signs in the second column. A represents Annuals, lasting one year. B represents Biennials, lasting two years. P represents Perennials, lasting three or more years. V represents Vines and Ornamental Leaved Plants. The use of the asterisk (*) as a prefix to these symbols designates that the seed must be sown early indoors. As the majority of flowers are well known, we think detailed description superfluous.

The third column denotes purpose for which used, viz.: B. R. represents border plants. B. G. represents bedding plants. P. H. represents climbers for porches or trellises.

The fourth column contains price per packet, and in some varieties price per ounce or more.

The sowing of flower seed must be done with care, as they start off quickly and are weak as seedlings. Cover lightly with very fine soil and water carefully.



AGERATUM.



SWEET ALYSSUM.



ASTERS.

NUMERICAL LIST

No.		Hardness and Duration	Purpose	Price
	ABUTILON.			
300	Abutilon, Flowering Maple, mixed.....	*A	BG	05
	ACROLINIUM.			
301	Acrolinium, Everlasting, mixed	A	BR	05
	AGERATUM.			
302	Ageratum, Floss Flower, mixed	A	BR	05
303	Ageratum, Little Dorrit, dwarf, white.....	A	BR	05
304	Ageratum, Little Dorrit, dwarf, blue.....	A	BR	05
305	Agrostemma, Rose of Heaven, mixed.....	A	BR	05
	ALYSSUM.			
306	Alyssum, Sweet Alyssum	A	BR	05
307	Alyssum, Little Gem, very dwarf	A	BR	05
	AMARANTHUS.			
308	Amaranthus Caudatus, Love Lies Bleeding ..	A	BR	05
309	Amaranthus, Tricolor, Joseph's Coat.....	A	OBG	05
	AMARANTH.			
310	Amaranth, mixed	A	BR	05
311	Amobium, A. G., White Everlasting.....	P	BR	05
	AMPELOSIS.			
312	Ampelosis Veitchii, Boston Ivy	P	V	10
	ANEMONE.			
313	Anemone, Wind Flower, mixed.....	P	BR	05
	AQUILEGIA.			
314	Aquilegia, Columbine, mixed.....	P	BR	05
	ASTERS.			
	We have the finest strains procurable in these popular and easily grown favorites. Sow seed in March and April in boxes, and transplant eighteen inches apart.			
315	Boltz's Dwarf, mixed, fine.....	*A	BG	10
316	Chrysanthemum, mixed, large flowered	*A	BG	10
317	Dwarf German, mixed	*A	BG	05



318 Dwarf Paeony, flowered, mixed, fine.....	*A	BG	10
319 Dwarf Victoria, mixed, fine.....	*A	BG	05
320 Comet Giant, white, very fine.....	*A	BG	10
321 Comet Giant, mixed.....	*A	BG	05
322 Ostrich Plume, mixed, very fine.....	*A	BG	10
323 Quilled, mixed.....	*A	BG	05
324 Rose Flowered, mixed, fine.....	*A	BG	10
325 Rose Flowered, white.....	*A	BG	10
326 Princess, white.....	*A	BG	10
327 Paeony Flowered Perfection, mixed, fine.....	A	BG	10

BALLOON VINE.

328 Balloon Vine, Cardiospermum.....	A	VPH	05, oz 20
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BALSAM VINES.

329 Balsam Apple, Balsimini.....	A	VPH	05
330 Balsam Pear, Charantia.....	A	VPH	05
331 Balsam Cucumber, Elaterium.....	A	VPH	10

BALSAMS (or Touch-Me-Not.)

An easily grown and popular favorite in the South. Sow in April and May and thin or transplant eighteen inches apart.

332 Double Rose Flowered, mixed.....	A	BR	05
333 Double White.....	A	BR	05
334 Dwarf Double, mixed.....	A	BR	05
335 Camelia Flowered, mixed.....	A	BR	05
336 Double Spotted, mixed.....	A	BR	05
337 Rose Flowered, white.....	A	BR	05

BRYONIA.

338 Bryonia, white.....	A	VPH	05
339 Bryonia Dioica.....	A	VPH	05

BRYANOPSIS.

340 Bryanopsis, L., Erythrocarpa, red.....	A	VPH	10
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CALEMPELIS.

341 Calempelis Scabra, yellow flowered.....	A	VPH	10
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TROPAEOLUM.

342 Tropaeolum Peregrinum, Canary Bird Vine.....	A	NHP	10
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CALINDRINA.

343 Calindrina Speciosa, crimson flowered.....	A	BR	05
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CALENDULA.

These are excellent for borders and pot culture. All shades of yellow and creamy white. Sow in April in open ground.

344 Calendula Meteor, white center orange edged.....	A	BG	05
345 Calendula Pluvialis, Cape Marigold, ivory.....	A	BR	05
346 Calendula, Mixed Double, very fine.....	A	BG	05

CALLIOPSIS.

The flower gardens greatest force in yellow. For cutting and for back-grounds. This is a leader. All shades of yellow and maroon.

Sow in April in open ground.

347 Mixed Dwarf, all colors, fine.....	A	BG	05
348 Bicolor, Giant, flowered.....	A	BR	05
349 Campanula, Canterbury Bell, mixed.....	B	BG	05

CANNAS.

These are too well known to need description. Sow seed early. Best results secured from roots, which we supply in season.

For prices see page 78.

350 All Colors and Varieties, mixed.....	P	BG	05
351 Dark Leaved Varieties.....	P	BG	05
352 Variegated.....	P	BG	05
353 Crozy's Hybrids, best mixed.....	P	BG	05



BALSAM.



CALLIOPSIS.



CANDYTUFT.



CARNATION.



CANDYTUFT (Iberis.)

One of the easiest and most satisfactory annuals for massing or borders.
Sow in April and thin out. Give plenty of water.

354 Finest Mixed Hybrids.....	A	BR	05
355 Special Mixture.....	A	BR	05
356 Coronaria, Rocket, beautiful spikes.....	A	BR	05

CAPSICUM (Ornamental Pepper.)

357 Capsicum, Little Gem, red fruits.....	A	BR	05
358 Capsicum, Prince of Wales, lemon color.....	A	BR	05
359 Capsicum, Tom Thumb, scarlet.....	A	BR	05

CARNATIONS.

These splendid flowers are easily grown from seed. All varieties except the Margaret flowers the second season. The Margaret flowers in from five to six months from seed. Sow early under glass or indoors and transplant.

360 Germania.....	*P	BR	10
361 Margaret, all colors, very fine.....	*P	BR	10
362 Chabaud's Perpetual or Tree, mixed.....	*P	BR	10
363 Double Mixed, good quality.....	*P	BR	05
364 Prize Mixed, containing all the finest sorts.....	*P	BR	10

CENTAUREA.

(Corn Flower, Ragged Sailor, Batchelor's Button, etc.) These hardy annuals are too well known to need description.

365 Cyanus Mixed, True Corn Flower.....	A	BG	05
366 Emperor William, dark blue.....	A	BG	05
367 Alba, large white.....	A	BG	05
368 Gymnocarpa, Dusty Miller.....	A	BR	05
369 Moshatus, purple, Sweet Sultan.....	A	BG	05

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Not the same as the indoor florist's stock, but easily grown. Produce great masses of bloom.

370 Coronarium, mixed.....	A	BG	05
371 Indicum Pompon mixed.....	P	BG	10
372 The Sultan.....	P	BG	10
373 Indorum, double, white, fine.....	P	BG	10
374 All Annual Sorts, mixed.....	A	BR	05

CLARKIA.

375 Clarkia Elegans, finest mixed.....	A	BG	05
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CLEMATIS.

376 Clematis, large flowered, mixed.....	P	VPH	10
377 Clematis, Paniculata, small flowered, white.....	P	VPH	10

COBEA.

378 Cobea Scandens, purple, fine.....	A	VPH	10
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COLEUS.

Beautiful and very showy, ornamental leaved. Bedding plants. Sow under glass in March and April. Can supply from plants April to July. See page 79.

379 Finest Hybrids, mixed.....	P	OBG	20
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COSMOS.

The showiest of all the late flowered annuals. Large flowered. In all colors.

380 Finest mixed, all colors.....	A	BR	10
381 Rose, rich deep pink.....	A	BR	10
382 Nana Alba, dwarf, white.....	A	BR	10

CELOSIA CHRISTATA.

The old-fashioned Coxcomb. Very showy.

383 Finest Dwarf, mixed.....	A	BR	05
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CUCUMIS.

384 Cucumis Flexuosus, Snake Cucumber Vine.....	A	VPH	05
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CENTAUREA.



COLEUS.



COXCOMB.



DAISY.



CUPHEA.

- 386 Cuphea, Platycentra Cigar Plant..... P BR 05

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most satisfactory climbers for the South. Feathery foliage, running to height of twenty feet.

- 387 Red Flowered..... A VPH 05
388 White Flowered..... A VPH 05
389 Mixed, very fine..... A VPH 05

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(Dwarf Double Daisy.) Fine for bedding or borders.

- 390 Longfellow, Double Rose..... P BR 10
391 Double Mixed, very fine..... P BR 05
392 Double White..... P BR 05
393 Snowball, finest white..... P BR 10

DAHLIA.

- 394 Dahlia, a good mixture..... P BG 05
395 Dahlia, finest double mixed..... P BG 10
396 Dahlia, finest single mixed.....

Dahlia Roots in Season. See page 78.

DIGITALIS.

- 397 Digitalis, Gloxiniflora, Fox Glove..... B BG 10

ECHINO CYSTIS.

- 398 Echinocystis Lobata, fine climber..... P VPH 05

ELYCHRYSUM.

- 399 Elychrysum, or Helichrysum, Eternal Flower..... A BR 05

FEVERFEW.

- 400 Feverfew, Matricaria..... A BR 05

FORGET-ME-NOT (Mysotis.)

Beautiful little perennials, producing a mass of flowers. Excellent for borders and bedding. Blooms some first year and profusely the second season. Sow early in open ground.

- 401 Alpestris, trailing, blue..... P BR 10
402 Victoria, one of the finest..... P BR 10
403 Mixed Varieties..... P BR 05

FOUR-O-CLOCK.

- 404 Four-O-Clock, Marvel of Peru, fine, mixed..... A BG 05

FUCHSIA.

- 405 Fuchsia, finest mixed..... A BG 05

GAILLARDIA.

- 406 Gaillardia, all colors, mixed, fine..... A BG 05

GERANIUMS.

- 407 Geraniums, large flowered, mixed..... P BG 10

GILLIA.

- 408 Gillia, tall, mixed..... A BG 05
409 Gillia, dwarf, mixed..... A BG 05
410 Gomphrena Globosa, true Batchelor's Button..... A BR 05
411 Gourds, ornamental, mixed..... A VPH 05
412 Dipper Gourd..... A VPH 05
414 Sugar Trough..... A VPH 05
414 Nest Egg..... A VPH 05
415 Pomegranate Gourd..... A VPH 05
416 Wax Gourd..... A VPH 05

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

- 417 Ornamental Grasses, mixed..... A OBR 05
418 Gypsophila Paniculata, Baby's Breath..... P BR 05
419 Heliotrope, finest mixed, very fragrant..... A BR 10
420 Hibiscus Africanus, Crimson Eye..... P BR 05



HOLLYHOCK.



LARKSPUR.



JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.



HOLLYHOCKS.

These perennials are easily grown from seed, but seed should be sown not later than May to flower the following year.

421 Double Mixed	P	BR	05
422 Chater's Superb Mixture	P	BR	10
423 Double Red	P	BR	10
424 Allegheny, finest fringed	P	BR	10

HOPS.

425 Hops, Variegated, fine climber	A	VPH	05
426 Hops, Japanese	A	VPH	05
427 Dolichos Lablab, Hacinth Bean	A	VPH	05
428 Kenilworth Ivy	B	VPH	05

LARKSPUR.

These favorites are both perennial and annuals. We list only annual varieties.

429 Dwarf Rocket, mixed, very fine	A	BR	05
430 Tall Rocket, mixed, very fine	A	BR	05

LOBELIA.

(Erinus or Dwarf kinds.) Fine for baskets, vases and borders.

431 Royal Purple, fine	A	BR	10
432 Crystal Palace, the very finest	A	BR	15

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

433 Love-in-a-Mist, Nigella Hispanica	A	BR	05
---	---	----	----

LUFFA.

434 Luffa, Dish Rag or Sponge Gourd	A	VPA	05
---	---	-----	----

MARIGOLD.

435 Marigold, finest, tall, mixed	A	BR	05
436 Marigold, finest, dwarf, mixed	A	BR	05

MIGNONETTE.

(Reseda Odorata.) We have the finest strains of seed. Sow in April and later at two weeks intervals for a succession.

438 Odorata, very fragrant	A	BR	05
439 Machet, dwarf, dark red	A	BR	10
440 Victoria, dwarf, fire red	A	BR	10

MAURANDIA.

441 Maurandia, mixed colors	P	VPH	05
442 Mediola Asparagoides, Smilax	A	V	05
443 Melothria Scabra, blue flower	A	V	05
444 Mina Lobata, mixed sorts	A	VPA	10
445 Moon Vine, Mex. Moon Flower, white	P	VPH	10
446 Morning Glory, common mixture	P	VPH	05
447 Morning Glory, Imperial Japanese	P	VPH	10
448 Musk Plant, true musk scented	A	Pots	10
449 Mourning Bride, Scabiosa Heading	A	BG	05
445 Nemophila, finest, mixed	A	BR	05

PANSIES.

We know we have the best obtainable in all kinds and colors. Try them.

456 Choice Mixed	A	BG&BR	05
457 Large Flowered, mixed, very fine	A	BG&BR	10
458 Bugnots Exhibition, mixed	A	BG&BR	10
459 Striped and Bloched Giants	A	BG&BR	10
460 Giant White	A	BG&BR	10
461 Giant Yellow	A	BG&BR	10
462 Giant Light Blue	A	BG&BR	10
463 Giant Violet Blue	A	BG&BR	10
464 Giant Red	A	BG&BR	10

PETUNIA.

465 Petunia, mixed hybrids	A	BG&BR	10
466 Petunia, striped and bloched	A	BG&BR	10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PAEONY FLOWERING POPPY.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY.

THE MARK



OF QUALITY

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 467 Petunia, large single, mixed..... | A BG&BR 20 |
| 468 Petunia, large double, mixed..... | A BG&BR 20 |
| 469 Petunia, Giant Flowered Hybrids..... | A BG&BR 20 |

PHLOX. (See page 74 for illustration.)

These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 470 Fine Mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 471 Mammoth Mixed..... | A BG 10 |
| 472 Star of Quedlinburg..... | A BG 10 |
| 473 Snow Ball, pure white..... | A BG 10 |
| 474 Fire Ball, bright red..... | A BG 10 |

PINKS.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 475 Pinks, Dianthus, finest mixed..... | B BG 05 |
| 476 Plumarius, Sweet May..... | B BG 10 |
| 477 Imperial..... | B BG 10 |
| 478 Heddewegii, Japan Diadem Pink..... | B BG 10 |
| 479 Chinenies, Chinese Pink, mixed..... | B BG 05 |

POPPIES. (See page 74 for illustration.)

These are so easily grown in good soil that our gardens should be gay in most all seasons with their brilliant colors.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 480 Danebrog, large single, scar. and white..... | A BG 05 |
| 481 Glaucum, Tulip, flowered, scarlet..... | A BG 05 |
| 482 Shirley, beautiful, silky petals..... | A BG 05 |
| 483 Ranunculus, flowered, mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 484 Nudicaule or Iceland Poppy, mixed..... | P BG 10 |
| 485 Carnation, flowered, double, mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 486 Paeony, flowered, mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 487 Eschscholtzia, California Poppy, mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 488 Oriental, enormous scarlet, hardy..... | P BG 10 |

PORTULACA (Flowering Moss.)

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 489 Single Mixed, very fine..... | A BR 05 |
| 490 Double Mixed, showy and very fine..... | A BR 10 |

PERIWINKLE.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 491 Periwinkle Mixed..... | P BR 10 |
| 492 Ricinus, Castor Beans, mixed..... | A BR 5, oz. 15 |
| 493 Ricinus, Zanzibarensis, Giants..... | A BR 5, oz. 25 |

SNAPDRAGON.

(Antirrhinum.) In our entire list we have no flower that produces a greater quantity of blossoms. Magnificent for massing.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 494 Tall Mixed..... | P BG 05 |
| 495 Dwarf White..... | P BG 10 |
| 496 Tall White..... | P BG 10 |
| 497 Large Flowered, mixed..... | P BG 10 |

SALVIA.

This flower is easily grown, is a favorite for bedding, producing long racemes of brilliant red blossoms.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 498 Salvia, Flowering Sage..... | A BG 10 |
| 499 Stocks, German-Ten-Weeks, mixed..... | A BG 05 |
| 500 Large Flowering, mixed..... | A BG 10 |

SUNFLOWER.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 501 Sunflower, dwarf, variegated..... | A BR 04 |
| 502 Sunflower, Globosus, Globe of Gold..... | A BR 05 |
| 503 Sunflower, Stella or Star..... | A BR 05 |
| 504 Sunflower, mixed, all sorts..... | A BR 05 |

SWEET WILLIAM.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 505 Sweet William, single, mixed..... | A BR 05 |
| 506 Sweet William, double, mixed..... | A BR 05 |

THUNBERGIA.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 508 Thunbergia, mixed..... | A V 05 |
|----------------------------|--------|

VERBENA.

These showy bedding plants come easily from seed. Fine for vases, baskets, etc. All colors and the best strains procurable.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 509 Fine Mixture..... | A BG&BR 05 |
|-----------------------|------------|



SNAPDRAGON.



SALVIA.

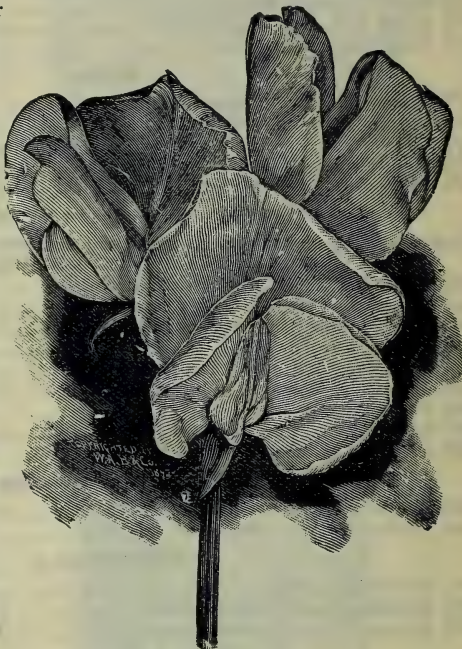
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 510 Hybrids, white..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 511 Defiance, scarlet..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 512 Mammoth Flowered, mixed..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 513 Venosa..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 514 Dwarf Hybrids, mixed..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 515 Violets, sweet scented..... | A BG&BR 05 |
| 516 Violets, white flowered..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 517 Velvet Beans, fine climber..... | A VPH 05 |
| 518 Wall Flower, single mixed..... | A BG&BR 05 |
| 519 Wall Flower, double..... | A BG&BR 10 |
| 520 Zinnia, tall double, mixed..... | A BG&BR 05 |
| 521 Zinnia, dwarf white..... | A BG&BR 10 |



Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas have in the last few years been so much improved that they now rank as leaders of all flowers grown from seed. The newer varieties are magnificent, and they are very easily grown in our climate. Our list embraces all the leading varieties. A deep, rich soil is essential to their fullest development. Sow in fall in trenches six inches deep, cover lightly and fill in as growth shows above each covering. They are quite hardy, and stand any weather almost without injury. Spring or successive sowings should be made as early as the ground can be worked. Do not fail to make the soil very rich. All varieties five cents per packet, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
532 Blanche Burpee, immense white.....	10	20	60
533 Dorothy Eckford, pure white, large.....	10	20	60
534 Emily Henderson, splendid, pure white.....	10	20	60
535 Mont Blanc, earliest white.....	10	20	60
536 Sadie Burpee, largest pure white.....	10	20	60
537 Janet Scott, light shaded, deep pink.....	10	20	60
538 Katherine Tracy, light clear pink.....	10	20	60
539 Crown Jewel, bicolor rose and light pink.....	10	20	60
540 Prince of Wales, rose crimson.....	10	20	60
541 Royal Rose, deep rose shading to pink.....	10	20	60
542 Blanche Ferry, rose and white.....	10	20	60
543 Lady Mary Currie, orange pink.....	10	20	60
544 Apple Blossom, bright pink.....	10	20	60
545 Prima Donna, clear pink.....	10	20	60
546 Lottie Hutchins, primrose.....	10	20	60
547 Countess of Radnor, lavender and mauve.....	10	20	60
548 Dorothy Tennant, light purple and mauve.....	10	20	60
549 Duke of Westminster, clear purple.....	10	20	60
550 Aurora, salmon pink.....	10	20	60
551 King Edward VII, bright crimson, fine.....	10	20	60
552 America, blood red, striped.....	10	20	60
553 Mars, pure red, fine.....	10	20	60
554 Salopian, brilliant scarlet, fine.....	10	20	60
555 Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, white with red flakes, very pretty.....	10	20	60
556 Captain of the Blues, blue.....	10	20	60
557 Godden's Superb Mixture, containing all the best varieties.....	10	20	60



SWEET PEAS.

Nasturtiums

In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our superb mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors.

Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well watered situation. They continue through a longer season of bloom than any flower in cultivation. The dwarf sorts are excellent for borders, while the vining sorts are fine for vases, etc., also for background to the dwarf sorts. The Ivy Leaf sorts are exceptionally useful for vases, their beautifully variegated leaves adding much to their beauty.

The dark leaved sorts are also very fine. Lobbianum types are remarkable for their intensely brilliant colors.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
450 Godden's Superb, tall, mixed.....	10	25	75
451 Godden's Superb, dwarf, mixed.....	10	25	75
452 Lobbianum.....	20	--	--
453 Tall Ivy Leaved.....	20	--	--
454 Dark Leaved Hybrids.....	15	50	--



NASTURTIUMS.



Summer Flowering Bulbs

To be Planted During Winter and Spring.

CANNAS.

Few flowering plants combine so many fine qualities as the modern Canna. Of easy culture, rapid reproduction and good keeping quality. The floral world has been astonished by their luxuriance of foliage and gracefulness of bloom. The flowers combine the brightest and richest shades and tints of yellow, red, orange and scarlet. It can be truly said the Canna is the most desirable bedding plant for the American garden. We can supply the following varieties:

Strong Roots 10c each, \$1.00 per doz. If by mail add 5c each to price for postage.

Alsace—Pale sulphur, changing to a creamy white; a fine contrast planted with red and yellow; green foliage 4½ feet high. **Black Beauty**—New dark-leaved Canna; has the richest bronze purple foliage, shaded black with crimped wavy margins; has crimson flowers; 5 ft. high. **Charles Henderson**—The most popular crimson Canna in cultivation; of uniform, compact habit; 3½ to 4 ft. high. **Duke of Marlborough**—Beautiful crimson maroon; the largest Canna grown; 4 ft. high. **Florence Vaughn**—Bright golden yellow, spotted with red; flowers of the largest size; foliage rich green color; 4 ft. high. **Burbank**—Very large yellow canary flowers, freckled with carmine spots in the throat.

Madam Crozy—The flowers are of the large scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, 4 ft. **Queen Charlotte**—New German sort; very handsome scarlet, distinct golden belt to each petal; height 3½ ft. **Austria**—Pure canary yellow, with small redish brown spots in center of two inside petals; height 6 ft.



CANNAS.

DAHLIAS

There is no flower more showy and satisfactory than the Dahlia, and so easily grown that every one may have a grand display at but little expense. They make a large bush, and commence to bloom early, and continue until killed by frost. Very fine for cut flowers. We carry the following collors: *Double White, Yellow, Purple, Pink and Dark Red.* Price: Best field grown roots 15c each, three for 40c; \$1.25 per doz., assorted. If by mail add 10c each for postage.

Mrs. Roosevelt—Beautiful blush white, shading to soft, clear pink, of immense size and substance. Price: 30c each; 4 for \$1.00; per doz., \$3.00.

Maid of Kent—We are free to call this the most beautiful of all decorative Dahlias. It is the richest crimson velvet color imaginable, and about half of the petals are tipped with a large spot of white, thus adding greatly to its brilliancy. Frequently the flowers are solid scarlet, most of them variegated. Each 20c; doz., \$2.

Fern Leaf Beauty—This grand new Dahlia has fern-like foliage and flowers of creamy white, with a distinct marking of bright crimson on each petal. Price: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Joseph Goujon—Orange red, shading to deep red, with light canary yellow collar. Price: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Queen Victoria—This has long been considered the finest deep yellow variety which we have. Plant a robust grower and it will appear almost a solid mass of golden yellow. Each 15c; 3 for 40c.

In our Floral Department we can supply the choicest Cut Flowers—Roses, Carnations, Double Violets, etc. Wedding Bouquets, Floral Designs made. Out of town orders solicited.



DAHLIAS.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Caladium Esculentum (*Elephant's Ear*) (See Cut)—These make very ornamental plants for lawns. They grow from four to five feet high, producing enormous, beautifully veined leaves, of different shades of green, often from three to four feet long and two to three feet wide, of easy culture. Plant in deep rich soil and water freely. Price: Mammoth bulbs, 15c each; 2 for 25c; large bulbs, 10c each; 3 for 25c. If by mail, add 5c each for postage.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM
(Elephant's Ear.)

als are striped with white; very attractive. Fragrant. Each, 50c.

Formosissima (*Jacobean Lily*)—Of extremely rich, deep velvety, crimson color. It is a free bloomer and succeeds well either in pots or in open ground. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c; 1 doz. for \$1.25.

GLADIOLUS

This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprising the most select colors and shades and many most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil and their never failing to bloom the same season planted, with the most ordinary care, should deserve for them a place in every garden. We can supply the following varieties:

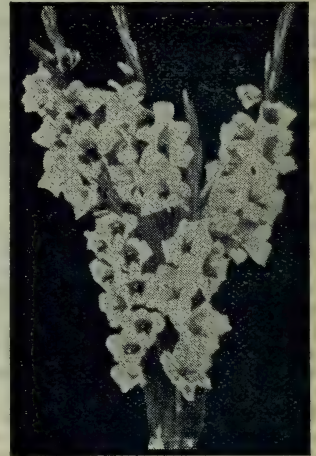
Best American Hybrid Mixtures—Price: 3c each; 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Shades of White and Light Varieties—Price: 5c each; 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Shades of Yellow—Price: 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Shades of Red—Price: 4c each; 35c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

If by mail, add to prices above 10c per doz. extra for postage.



GLADIOLUS.



EXCELSIOR PEARL
TUBEROSE.

GLOXINIA

Giant Flowered (See Cut)—One the most satisfactory and beautiful flowers for summer blooming. The rich and varied colorings are very attractive. Flowers are large, trumpet shaped; colors pink, purple, rose shade, pure white, variegated or spotted, with contrasting color. Price: 10c each; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

TUBEROSES

Excelsior Pearl (See Cut)—Our stock of tuberose is direct from one of the largest and most reliable growers, and can be depended upon to produce perfect blooms in the same season planted. The wax-like white, sweet-scented flowers are unsurpassed for button-hole bouquets. Price: 25c per doz.; 100 for \$1.50. If by mail add 10 cents per dozen for postage.





ROSES

Marechal Neil—Finest yellow climbing rose.
White Maman Cochet—The very finest white rose for the South.
Yellow Cochet—Best yellow outdoor rose.
Mamon Cochet—Deep rosy-pink, without doubt the best pink in cultivation.
Etoile de Lyon—Considered one of the finest yellow bedding roses.
Golden Gate—Creamy white tinted, soft yellow, very fragrant.
The Bride—Very fine white.
Mlle. Franzisca Kruger—Coppery yellow, the best of bedders.
Safrano—One of the best of coppery colored varieties.
Madame Abel Chatenay—Rosy-carmine, a grand bedding rose.
Madame Schwallier—Transparent salmon-rose. One of the easiest to grow.
Helen Gould—Intense carmine, one of the best blooming roses ever introduced.
Sombreuil—A magnificent variety of delicate rose colored.
Madame Lombard—This great Southern rose is one of the best pinks for garden planting.
Hermosa—Elegant clear pink. Everybody knows this old favorite.
Brides Maid—Extra fine pink, long pointed buds.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Madame Chas. Wood—A bright, fiery scarlet. A true perpetual bloomer. **Paul Neyron**—Deep shining rose, very large blooms. **Magna Charta**—Clear rosy-red, very double and sweet. **Captain Christy**—Magnificent delicate pink. **Ulrich Brunner**—Cherry-red, large cup-shape flowers. **La France**—Peach blossom color, an old favorite. **Wellesly**—A grand new rose, beautiful shade of pink with a silvery reverse. **Meteor**—Splendid red, full and fragrant. **Frieherr Von Marschael**—A tea rose, long pointed, dark carmine red bud. **Gen. McArthur**—A beautiful ever-bearing red. Prices of all of the above varieties—from 2½ inch pots 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Two-year old dormant roses, 25c each; \$3 per doz. Above prices are by express, not prepaid.



ROSES.

GERANIUMS.

Alphonse Ricard—Bright vermillion scarlet. A grand bedder.
Bruant—The best of bedding varieties, bright vermillion red.
Beaute Poitevine—A great favorite, salmon pink.
Gen. Grant—Double bright scarlet, very large trusses.
Jean Vian—Brilliant rose with white eye. Habit ideal.
La Favorite—One of the finest double white.
Francis Perkins—Bright pink. Fine bedder.
John Doyle—Richest vermillion scarlet.
La Soliel—Very double scarlet.
M. Canovas—Rich dark crimson, massive trusses.
S. A. Nutt—The Standard dark red, maroon shading. Fine bedder.
Marvel—Fine dark red.
Rose Geranium—Rose scented.

Prices—From 4-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. From 2½-inch pots, 75c per doz. These prices are by express, not prepaid.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Timothy Eaton—Enormous globular Japanese white.
Mrs. Henry Robinson—In the entire Chrysanthemum family there is no grander white.
Robt. Halliday—One of the finest early yellow.
John K. Shaw—Very solid Japanese, light pink.
Ivory—Pure white, exquisite form and finish.
Clementine Touse—Early white tinted pearl.
Col. D. Appleton—In our estimation the finest yellow up to date.
Mlle. Jean Nonin—Extra fine white Thanksgiving variety. **Estelle**—Large white, very early. **Golden Chadwick**—Very large lemon yellow. **W. H. Chadwick**—Noble incurved white. One of the best. Price: 75c per doz., by express, not prepaid.



GERANIUM.

Golden Wedding—Still one of the best yellows. **Mlle. Jean Nonin**—Extra fine white Thanksgiving variety. **Estelle**—Large white, very early. **Golden Chadwick**—Very large lemon yellow. **W. H. Chadwick**—Noble incurved white. One of the best. Price: 75c per doz., by express, not prepaid.

We carry a large stock of Ferns from 25c to \$2.00, Palms from 50c to \$5.00. Bedding Plants, such as Coleus, Pansies, Alternantheras, Heliotrope, Begonias and Salvias at 50c per doz. These bedding plants are ready for delivery February to June.

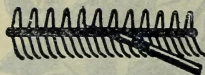
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

A Few Small Implements and Miscellaneous Articles Sold by Us

Reversible Steel Lawn
Rake.



Heavily tinned steel teeth. The arched teeth for leaves and litter, and the opposite side for fine cut grass. Twenty-four teeth closely set in a 21-inch head. Price, 60c. each.

'Curved Handle'

Grass or Sheep Shears.

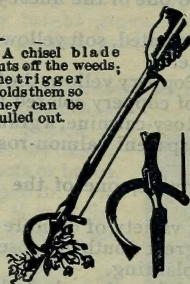


Extra long, 7-inch blades. The handles are curved to prevent rubbing the knuckles on the ground. Price, \$1.00.

Lawn Weeder.

Price 50c

A chisel blade cuts off the weeds; the trigger holds them so they can be pulled out.



Hedge Shears,
Also Used for
Trimming Grass.



8-in. blades, \$1.50, with notch \$1.75; 9-in. blades, \$1.75, with notch, \$2.00; 10-in. blades, \$2.00, with notch, \$2.25. The "notch" is at the heel of the blades, for cutting small branches.



POT BRACKET.
(Iron.)

20c each, 2 for 35c. If by mail, 30c each.



LANG'S WEEDER—Fastened to the hand similar to a husking peg, thus leaving the fingers free to thin or pull weeds, etc. Each 20c.; Dozen, \$2.25.



TROWEL—Polished Steel Scoop. Price, 20c each. If by mail, 30c.

Raffia—Is used in binding asparagus, radishes, beets and other vegetables also in tying grafts of trees and other plants, and by many ladies and children in making baskets, mats, etc. **NATURAL COLOR**—Price: 1b., 20c. If by mail, 1b., 30c; by express, not prepaid, in 10 lb. lots and over, 15c per lb. **COLORS RAFFIA**—We can furnish the following colors, viz: Black, green, red, yellow, light and dark brown, pink, old rose, light and dark blue at 65c per lb.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 2 oz., 10c. **RAFFIA NEEDLES**—5 for 5c. If to be sent by mail, add 10c per lb. extra for postage.

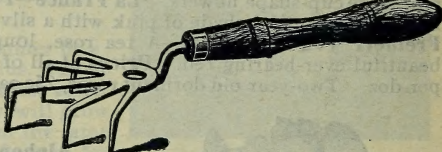
Write for samples and prices of **REEDS OR RATTAN**.

Book "ON BASKET MAKING" with Raffia with illustrations. Price, 25c.

LAWN MOWERS LAWN ROLLERS

We sell the **Caldwell's Lawn Mowers**, which are the best and cheapest mowers now sold. Write for descriptive circular and price.

We sell the "Boss" Lawn Rollers, both in hand and horse power. Write for prices.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER.
Price: 10c each. By mail, 20c each.

GOLD FISH AND AQUARIUMS.

Common Gold Fish.

Small.....10c and 15c each
Medium.....20c and 25c each
Large.....35c and 50c each

Japanese Fan Tails.

35c to 75c each.

Buckets for shipping fish—1 qt., to hold 2 to 6 small or medium fish, 10c extra; 2 qt., to hold 6 large or 10 medium, 20c extra.

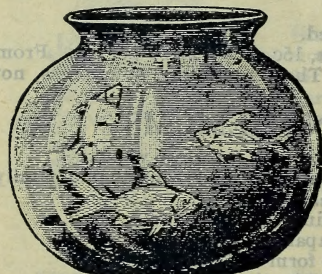
Aquariums Like Cut.

5 in. diam....25c 9 in. diam....\$1.00
6 in. diam....35c 10 in. diam....1.25
7 in. diam....50c 11 in. diam....1.50
7½ in. diam....60c 12 in. diam....1.75
8 in. diam....75c 13 in. diam....2.00

Rustic Aquariums.

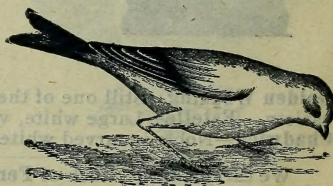
\$2.00 to \$6.00.

Godden's Pure Gold Fish Food.
Box 10c; 3 boxes for 25c. Postpaid.



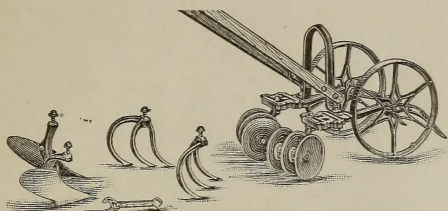
CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES.

We sell only the best **Hartz Mountain German Canary Birds**. Each male bird we sell is a guaranteed singer. Price: Male Canary, \$3.50 each; female Canary, \$1.25 each. **PARROTS**—Yellow Head Mexican, the kind that makes the best talkers; 1-year-old birds, \$10.00 each. **CANARY CAGES**—Brass, \$1.25 to \$3.75; painted, 85c to \$2.50. **PARROT CAGES**—Round, \$3.50 to \$5.00; square, \$4.00 to \$6.00. We Carry a Complete Line of Bird Feeds and Supplies.



PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

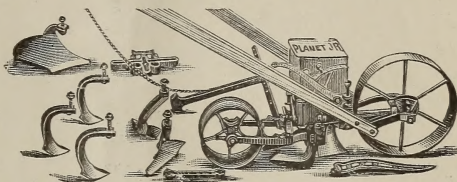
No. 14 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



Price, with Attachments, as in Cut, \$8.00.
Packed weight, 38 lbs.

One set disc hoes. One pair 3-prong cultivator teeth. One pair plows. One pair leaf lifters.

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



Price, Complete, \$11.00. As a Seeder Only, \$9.00
Steel Driving Wheel. Weight, packed, 47 lbs. Holds 2½ Quarts.

Equipment: One pair of 4½-inch hoes. Three cultivator teeth. One garden plow. One leaf guard.

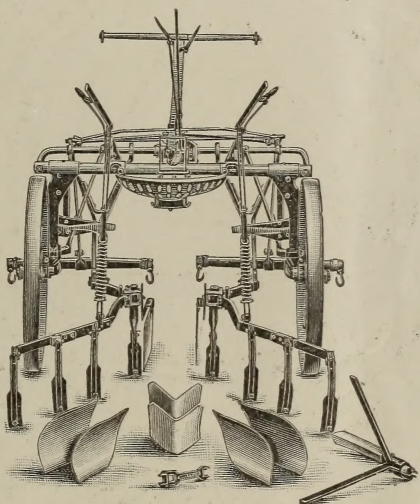
No. 75 PLANET JR. Two-Horse Pivot Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger.

Price, \$42.50. Weight, 506 lbs.

Equipment: Nine cultivator teeth. Two 6-in. plows. Two 7-in. plows. Two 7-in shovels. Two plant shields.

For many years we have been in close touch with thousands of the best gardeners and farmers in this country, and our observation of the methods of farmers and gardeners leads us to the conclusion that hand seeders and wheel hoes are not appreciated as they should be; indeed, are not used by one-half the people that would find them to pay for themselves in a very short time.

Great saving comes from the accuracy with which good hand tools do their work. The regularity with which seed can be dropped and the accuracy with which it can be covered, are as-



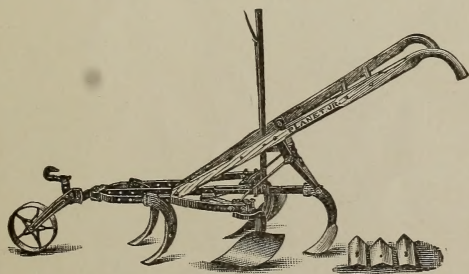
tonishing to those who have not used good seeders, and it is the same way in cultivation.

The saving of labor in seed planting is necessary in these times of high wages and serious scarcity of help; we know also that seeding by hand, even by an expert, is excessively slow and unsatisfactory, and when the crop is to be cultivated, the difficulty is increased by the irregularities of hand sowing. So we recommend to every tiller of the soil who does not own a seeder, to look into the question carefully and see whether a hand seeder would not pay for itself over and over again, in his operations.

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Are the very best on earth for every purpose that seeding and cultivating tools can be put to. They are made in fifty or more models from Hand Tools to Walking and Riding Cultivators. Orchard and Beet Cultivators, covering every demand and doing the work better than any other make. Numerous prizes, etc., testify to their merit. We are jobbers in these tools, also district agents. Write for complete Catalogue and price list.

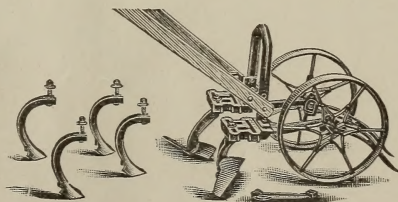
No. 9 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE.



Price, \$7.75.
Packed weight, 72 lbs.

Without Wheel, \$7.00.
Packed Weight, 64 lbs.

No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE



Price, with Attachments, as in Cut, \$7.00.

Packed weight, 32 lbs.

One pair of 6-inch hoes. Two pairs of hollow steel cultivator teeth. One pair of plows. One pair of leaf lifters.

WE SELL EVERYTHING THAT
IS PLANTED



AMZI GODDEN SEED CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.